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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 10 and 14.

Nazis Checked in Russia? U. S. Battleship Launched; Grange Economy Program

The World's Day—November 21, 1941

In Russia: Nazi Offensive Reported Hurled Back

A new German offensive launched Nov. 18 has been hurled back with heavy losses, the Russians claimed, although declaring that intense fighting was progressing on all three sectors of the long front. [Page 7.]

Failure of the Nazi blitzkrieg in Russia was claimed by Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador in London. [Page 7.]

Russian losses in killed, wounded and captured have reached a total of 10,000,000 in five months of war, the German High Command claimed.

Washington: Knox Hails Indiana's Launching

Launching of the 35,000-ton battleship Indiana at Newport News, Va., six months ahead of schedule, was hailed by Navy Secretary Frank Knox as additional evidence that America is determined to preserve freedom in the world. [Page 3.]

Defense highways to cost $50,000,000 were authorized in a bill signed by President Roosevelt. He said in press conference he had objected to the inclusion of funds for roads not urgently needed for national defense.

The Dutch and Australian Ministers conferred with Secretary of State Hull as negotiations on differences with Japan reached a lull.

The Department of Agriculture reported a sharp upturn in shipments of food and other agricultural products to England. [Page 9.]

King George of Greece has postponed his proposed December visit to the United States, the State Department announced, to an undisclosed date.

A lend-lease agreement was signed with Iceland and Secretary of State Hull described it as involving principally the shipment of foodstuffs to the North Atlantic outpost where British and American troops are stationed.

Brig.-Gen. Philip B. Fleming, now Wage-Hour Administrator, was nominated by President Roosevelt to be Federal Works Administrator. He would succeed John M. Carmody, who has been nominated to membership on the Maritime Commission.

New England: Grange Adopts Economy Program

An "economy of abundance" program was adopted by National Grangers as 75th Annual Convention closed. [Page 2.]

Bishop Sherrill is to preach at Camp Edwards' opening of Protestant services in the new chapels. [Page 2.]

Palestine was held only road to Jewish rehabilitation and independence by Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of the World Zionist Organization, in a message to 18th Annual Convention of Junior Hadassah. [Page 1.]

Air and Sea: Convoy Commodore Optimistic

A British convoy commodore, Rear Admiral F. Berges Watson, declared the "worst has passed in the Battle of the Atlantic" and that German airplanes "do not like attacking today's convoys" because they are so well protected.

The Nazi U-boat which the Admiralty said was almost certainly responsible for the sinking of the aircraft carrier Ark Royal, was reported sunk by the British in the Mediterranean.

In Europe: Killings Bring 'Hostage Terror'

"Hostage terror" in the Axis-occupied countries has resulted from the execution of more than 100,000 persons, the Inter-Allied Information Committee in London asserted. [Page 7.]

Germans in Portugal, under 31 and of Portuguese extraction, left for Germany under Berlin orders to join the German Army.

Five Republican members of the United States Congress arrived in London to study British wartime conditions.

France studied the extent to which Vichy was being forced to collaborate with Germany as Gen. Maxime Weygand "retired" as pro-consul of North Africa. [Pages 1 and 2.]

Iraq officially notified Vichy of its decision to break off diplomatic relations with France.

Turkey was reported to have rejected a German request for Turkish-German newspaper co-operation.

Orient: Japanese Diet Ends Special Session

Japan ended its special Diet session. [Page 7.]

Protest to Panama against the decree preventing the Japanese from engaging in business there was forwarded by the Tokyo Government.

Reports of Soviet violation of the Manchukuo frontier Nov. 16 were formally denied in Moscow. The official Tass News Agency said that no Russians had crossed the border.

Africa: British Drive 80 Miles Into Libya

Britain pushed 80 miles into Libya, virtually unopposed, as the air-sea-land offensive entered its fourth day. Reaching Tobruk, where British forces have withstood siege for months against constant Axis assaults, one column began by-passing the port. Another column moved into Axis territory about 40 miles to the south. [Page 1 and 6.]

Americas: Brazil Restricts German Newspapers

German-language newspapers from abroad were barred from circulation in three States of Brazil containing 800,000 residents of Germanic descent. The official decree applies to Rio Grande do Sul, home State of President Vargas, Santa Catharina, and Paraná. Publication of foreign language newspapers in Brazil was banned last August.

Eight Japanese attempting to enter Argentina illegally at Posadas in Misiones Province, presumably from Brazil, were arrested by Argentine immigration authorities.

Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha of Brazil arrived in Buenos Aires by plans from Chile for an official visit to Argentina.

At Iquique, Chile, the Yugoslav steamship Olga Topic arrived safely. It had been reported attacked by a Nazi raider last week near the coast of Panama.

Cuba's House of Representatives authorized President Batista to negotiate a loan of $25,000,000 from the United States Export-Import Bank. The Senate had previously approved the loan, for agricultural, health, and public works projects.

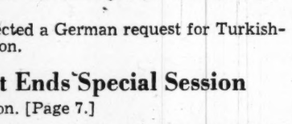
The Christian Science Monitor Index

Friday, November 21, 1941

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5	"The Monitor Views the News"	4
Connecticut Letter	5	Today's Woman	11
Daily Features Page	21	Traveltalks	9
Editorials	22	Women's Club Activities	4
Entertainment Timetable	10		
Financial Pages	16-18		
Hollywood Letter	10		
Local Arts and Theater Page	10		
Radio Timetable	4		
Real Estate Column	5		
Sport Pages	14-15		
The Home Forum	12		

"There is hope" (With Italian Translation)

Weather Predictions



Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Speedy Action Is Urged For Antistrike Bill

Government backs move, Roosevelt delays on strike, Baruch asks price control.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21—The Administration today put its support behind the immediate enactment of antistrike legislation as President Roosevelt announced that he would wait another day before acting to force a re-opening of the "captive" coal mines.

In the face of at least 24 more hours of "wait and see" by the White House in which to give John L. Lewis' 200-man Policy Committee a final opportunity to accept arbitration on the union shop issue, three major developments occurred on the economic defense front:

1. Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, appearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee, gave his full indorsement to the Connally bill to authorize Government seizure and operation of strike-bound defense plants and to freeze union conditions in those plants for the duration of the emergency.

Bill Called Sensible

"The enactment of this measure will be in the furtherance of the national defense program and consequently in the national interest," Mr. Patterson told the Committee.

He commended the bill as a "sensible and rational way of dealing with the evil with which we are now faced—stoppages in plants vitally needed for the national defense program."

2. Bernard M. Baruch, appearing before the House Rules Committee, renewed his appeal for drastic price control legislation to check the rising tide of inflation. He declared that such legislation was "imperative" to meet an "acutely dangerous situation."

At the same time Mr. Baruch, who was defense production chief in the World War and who has been a close but critical adviser to the President in defense production methods in this war, joined Mr. Patterson in favoring legislation to curb strikes in defense industries.

3. John N. Edy, administrator of the Federal Works agency, today took possession of the Grand River dam project at Vinita, Okla., a State project built with Federal funds, to manage and operate it in the

Continued on Page 19, Column 1

New strikes threatens halt on all soft coal: Page 3.

C. I. O. backs Lewis only on coal strike: Page 8.

Jewish Leader

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Sylvia Brody

New York woman who is National President of Junior Hadassah now holding its annual convention at the Hotel Statler in Boston.

Jewish Issue Solution Held In Palestine

Palestine holds the solution to the Jewish problem, according to Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of the World Zionist Organization in London.

In a cablegram to the 18th annual convention of the Junior Hadassah at the Hotel Statler, today, Dr. Weizmann declared that Palestine, if given suitable political and economic conditions, is capable of receiving great masses of the "hunted, disinherited Jews, to whom even in the best case postwar Europe will offer no secure future."

Addressing his message to the thousand delegates of the young women's Zionist organization representing nearly every State in the Union, the Zionist leader asked them to remember, if confronted by the argument that the problem is too vast and Palestine too small for its solution, "that capacity is rarely the function of mere size but more frequently the function of human courage, resources and determination.

"I have known small and crowded countries and vast empty ones," read Dr. Weizmann's cable, "and the former seemed to me happier and more hospitable."

He urged the young Jewish women to work for those needed "political and economic conditions" for Jews in Palestine by convincing the democracies "who after the victory will shape the new world order," of Palestine's capacity as the major solution of the Jewish problem.

The convention will adjourn on Saturday afternoon.

C. I. O. Loses Ground in N. E. In Defeat at Fore River Yard

Defeat of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in the labor election at the Fore River Shipyard has given the C. I. O. a setback in New England, as Wednesday's voting was analyzed today in labor circles.

John L. Lewis' coal strike and his resistance to President Roosevelt were viewed as supplying ammunition to non-union workers and employers, in explanation of the one-sidedness of the vote of 8,991 to 3,564 against the C. I. O. Mr. Lewis, however, was not credited with the C. I. O. loss, only with making it more certain.

The rival American Federation of Labor was also seen as profiting by the C. I. O. disaster at Fore River, where 14,000 workers are building 27 warships and other vessels. The election of Wednesday was the largest ever held in the New England region of the National Labor Relations Board.

Meanwhile, mistakes were granted on the union side. C. I. O. men asserted they had had to go up against an anti-union town in Quincy, Mass., and that the Bethlehem Steel Co., owner of the Fore River yard, had built up a strong independent union.

Five years of struggle over labor organization at Fore River shifted into a new phase today.

"Within a few weeks we plan to begin negotiations with the company looking toward a two-year contract," said Robert A. Zottoli, attorney for the independent union, today.

"After we have worked out the possible terms of a contract, we shall present it to the men at a mass meeting."

On the other side, Paul V. Mulkern, an organizer for the C. I. O.'s shipbuilding union, said today:

"We shall fight any attempt of the Independent Union to get exclusive representation from the company.

"In the election the men voted for no union. The choice they had on the ballot was for or against the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America.

"The Independent Union has not shown that it represents anybody in the yard.

"The C. I. O. will now start all over the Fore River. We will stay right here and keep punching. We have taken it on the chin before and have come back. This is the only one out of 11 shipyards of Eethlehem Steel in which our union is not the sole bargaining agency for the workers.

"It is just a matter of keeping our staff here and working for another election."

Commonly no new election can be held for at least a year.

Mystery of the Mint: What Happens To the Dimes That Never Come Back?

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21 (AP)—The Mint has a mystery.

Superintendent Edwin H. Dressell wants to know what happens to all the half-dollars, quarters, dimes, nickels and pennies produced by the world's largest coin factory.

The bulk of them never turn up for resmelting.

"For example," he said today, "in the year ending July, 1941, we sent out $33,000,000 worth of subsilver (halfs, quarters and dimes) and $17,000,000 worth of the minor coins (nickels and pennies).

"Do you know what we had returned?—$3,000,000 worth of the subsilver and $225,000 worth of the minor."

It may be, said Mr. Dressell, that people who "are now earning good salaries are carrying more coins around with them."

Another answer, he went on, could be the more widespread use of vending and slot machines, for operators of the devices have to keep sizable amounts for changemaking.

Then, too, "thousands of the smaller coins are lost every year and never found."

During Mr. Dressell's six-year tenure, the Mint has produced 4,305,000,000 coins, or 32.6 per cent of the plant's total output since it was established 149 years ago.

He says that while an increasingly prosperous period is the major reason for the growing demand for coins, the mechanical age also figures in the picture.

"Nowadays," Mr. Dressell explained, "one may purchase anything through the use of coin machines. You have penny vending machines, soft drinks, food machines, juke boxes, and yes—your one-armed bandits, the slot machines."

Business is getting better all the time. In fact, alterations now are going on which will almost double the Mint's present capacity of nearly five million coins a day.

British Push Ahead in Libya; Nazis Seek Control in Africa; U.S. Suspends Aid to French

Retirement of Weygand used by Germans as wedge for domination of French colonies.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARSEILLE, Nov. 21—Following the retirement yesterday of Gen. Maxime Weygand, until now the symbol of the most independent French spirit in Africa, German diplomacy today has fresh reason for redoubling its efforts to obtain effective control of French Northwest Africa.

The opening of a full-scale British drive on Libya has given immediate strategic importance to the "collaboration" efforts which were already approaching a climax at Vichy. France's African colonies are now become the military "rear" of the German forces in Tripoli which face a major campaign on the east. The French colonies are the best German line of retreat should that be necessary.

Obviously, the German High Command cannot tolerate an uncertain allegiance of the French forces on their rear.

It is understood here that the Germans place the highest value in the military bridgehead on the south side of the Mediterranean which they hold in Italian Tripoli, and which can now be said to include the French colonies. Once such a bridgehead is lost, and the enemy has time to consolidate, another southward crossing of the Mediterranean could be made only at the greatest cost, if at all.

Collaboration Intensified

The greatest interest therefore attaches to the steps which German diplomacy will now take to follow up the retirement of General Weygand.

From the best reports available, it would appear that Franco-German collaboration can in fact now be extended to the African colonies in a diplomatic sense; but there is yet nothing to indicate that the French army and navy could or would be induced to fight openly against Britain, should the British thrust across Africa reach their frontiers.

The reports which filter back from Morocco and Algeria show two essential facts:

First, the rank and file of the French military and naval forces have shown a noticeable improvement in morale, from the Vichy point of view. Soldiers who have been confused in the past in their loyalties, and uncertain as to the chances of French "independence" in the colonies, have been compelled by the long line of German successes to acquiese to the Vichy discipline.

Second, there remain, however, large numbers of French officers who are intensely nationalist, and who had flocked to the colonies in the early days when General Weygand seemed to offer them a chance to re-form their ranks after the great defeat of last May on the mainland. With men of this caliber still in Algeria and Morocco, and with the British driving hard at Tripoli from the east, there would seem to be limits beyond which "collaboration" cannot now go.

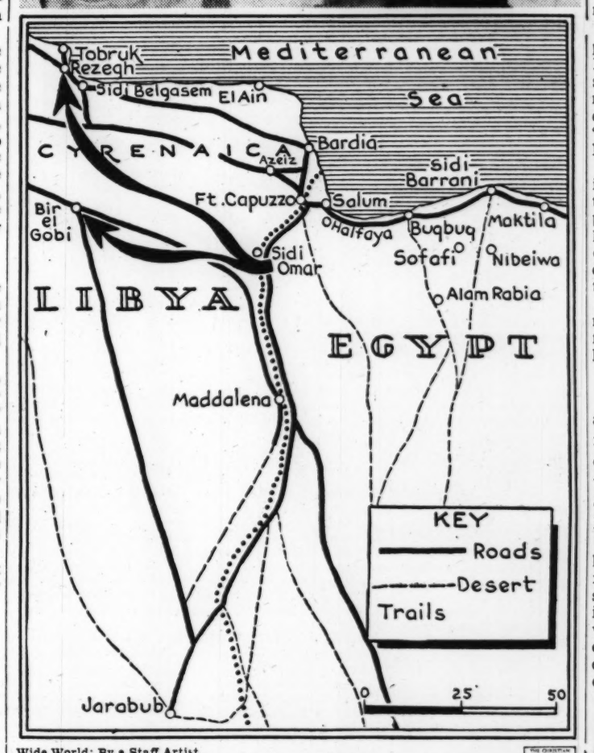
Germany's Needs Urgent

The conclusion is drawn here, therefore, that diplomatic and economic collaboration can now be extended in full force from the mainland to the French colonies; but that German diplomacy would hesitate to ask for outright military collaboration.

Even this conclusion is modified somewhat, however, by the urgence

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Weygand ousted by Vichy; defense of Africa pressed: Page 6.



Wide World; By a Staff Artist

'Fighting Brothers' Direct Attack

Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, left, Commander-in-Chief of the British Mediterranean Fleet, and his younger brother, Lieut. Gen. Alan Gordon Cunningham, Commander of the British forces in East Africa, are shown as they met recently. The two brothers are directing the attack against the Axis forces in Libya. Below: The two main columns of the British drive into Libya are indicated. The attack began Nov. 18 and extends along a front from Sidi Barani to Jarabub.

American Policies Affected By Vichy Action on Weygand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21—No immediate diplomatic break between the United States and Vichy-France is expected in the best informed diplomatic circles here despite the German-dictated ouster of Gen. Maxime Weygand from his post as Commander of French North Africa.

Although the United States has decided to suspend all economic assistance to that part of the French Empire, no further anti-French steps of a major character are looked for until there is more information on just what lies behind the Weygand "retirement."

At his press conference today, President Roosevelt was asked if he knew of any impending diplomatic break between Washington and Vichy. He replied that he had not been informed of any.

As before, the State Department is still strongly inclined not to widen the breach between this country and the Vichy Government so long as the slightest hope remains that American influence may delay the trend toward closer Franco-German collaboration.

At the same time, the Administration is fully aware that this latest French development may be the final spark that precedes all-out Vichy co-operation with the Nazis. Today, however, this Government does not seem to have received tangible proof that this point in Franco-German relations has arrived.

Prelude to Occupation?

The biggest question mark, in official opinion here, is whether the removal of General Weygand is a prelude to German occupation or use of French North Africa as a base for anti-British and, if need be, anti-American action.

It is held possible, however, that the North African shake-up was no more than a negative German victory—that instead of being a prelude to German offensive action there, that its purpose was to allay German fears that General Weygand might join forces with the British if the latter proved themselves able to drive German-Italian forces out of Libya.

It is thought significant that General Weygand's "retirement" coincided with the start of a powerful British attack against the Axis' only remaining major stronghold on the African Continent.

Economic Aid Suspended

The revised American attitude toward Vichy, particularly as regards North Africa, was made clear almost immediately after the State Department had been brought up to date on the latest turn of events by Admiral William D. Leahy, the American Ambassador in Vichy. The Department issued the following announcement:

"According to reports reaching the Department, the French Government has acquiesced to the express demand of Hitler to remove General Weygand from his post as Delegate General of France in Africa, thus permitting a German control over French authority entirely outside of the provisions of the armistice. As a result of these reports, American policy toward France is being reviewed and all plans for economic assistance to French North Africa are suspended. It remains to be seen to what further extent Hitler will at-

Continued on Page 19, Column 1

Axis forces facing trap as forces of Empire near Tobruk; Navy aids advance.

BATH, England, Nov. 21 (AP)—An almost immediate junction is expected between Britain's offensive into Libya and troops at Tobruk striking out in synchronized assault from their besieged positions at the Libyan port, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Dudley Pound said here tonight.

CAIRO, Egypt, Nov. 21 (AP)—It was officially announced tonight that 134 German tanks had been destroyed in two big battles on the Libyan desert.

CAIRO, Nov. 21 (AP)—Armored British spearheads driven at least 80 miles into Libya were declared officially today to have smashed close to long-encircled Tobruk and started by-passing the British-held port over the high escarpment to the south.

Thus British land forces, supported by the Royal Navy in the Mediterranean and an RAF, strongly reinforced by American-made planes, entered the fourth day of their lightning surprise "second invasion" of Axis-held Libya.

The announcement of the British Eighth Army headquarters was taken to indicate that at least part of the Axis forces which have held the British garrison at Tobruk, encircled since last April, now are caught between the garrison and the attacking columns.

The British declared that two main columns were carrying the fight to the west across the Axis-held wasteland.

Nearing Tobruk

One of these was aimed directly at Tobruk. An earlier announcement declared that Rezegh, on the escarpment barely ten miles from the outer perimeter of Tobruk's defenses, already had fallen into British hands.

The second column was said to have engaged Italian armored forces on the plateau 40 miles south of the beleaguered seaport in the vicinity of Bir el Gobi, where it was indicated that a test of tank strength in the four-day-old desert drive might be developing.

[An authoritative source in London said, however, that "the main battle has not yet been joined," and asserted that it was too soon to predict results.]

By penetrating almost to Tobruk within the first 36 hours of this second British campaign across Libya's waste lands, the British threatened to isolate an important part of the Axis troops.

[Rome claimed the British attacks had been stopped and that British losses had been heavy in Axis counterattacks. Berlin, admitting the invasion for the first time, was not quite so optimistic, though it also claimed that an Axis counteroffensive "was progressing." The Germans said British reinforcements were arriving at Sierra Leone on the West Coast of Africa south of the French port of Dakar.]

Central Spearhead

Actually, the thrust to Rezegh was the central spearhead of British forces which now are deployed along a baseline of about 140 miles from Salum to the oasis of Jarabub and fighting on a deep front created by columns driving into Axis territory.

Some Italian tanks and 150 Fascist prisoners were taken, however, in a clash at Bir el Gobi, a desert caravan point about 65 miles from Sidi Omar, last night's communiqué said.

Indications of such a tactic were strengthened by reports that the Tobruk garrison was attacking southward into the desert in an effort to cut off withdrawing Axis units.

140-Mile Front

The big offensive began secretly at dawn on Nov. 18 on a 140-mile front extending from the sea south to the oasis of Giarabub.

The onslaught set the armies of Germany and Italy back on their heels in shocked surprise, so closely had the British secret been guarded, British reports said.

In the first onrush, against comparatively little opposition, the British swept westward to a depth of more than 50 miles, the first communiqué on the offensive said.

First British advices added that numbers of Germans had been captured, that Italian forces were falling back, that the fleet has bombarded the stubborn gateway of Halfaya Pass, and that the Air Force has wrought tremendous damage to German-Italian posi-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Curley Forces Charge Tampering With Ballot Boxes as Recount Continues

Reading Fire Burns Over 2,500 Acres

Raymond J. Kenney, State Director of Conservation, today attributed the disastrous brush fire which burned over about 2,500 acres north of Boston yesterday to surprisingly unseasonable November weather which made an "ideal fire day."

The fire which raced through woods and fields in the Reading-North Reading-Wilmington area was discovered Wednesday night and burned uncontrolled until late last evening. Aid was sent from Lawrence, Andover, Haverhill, Methuen, Tewksbury, Billerica, Burlington, Lynnfield, Middleton, Lynn, Danvers, Wakefield, Stoneham and Melrose to aid the firemen of the three towns where the fire burned.

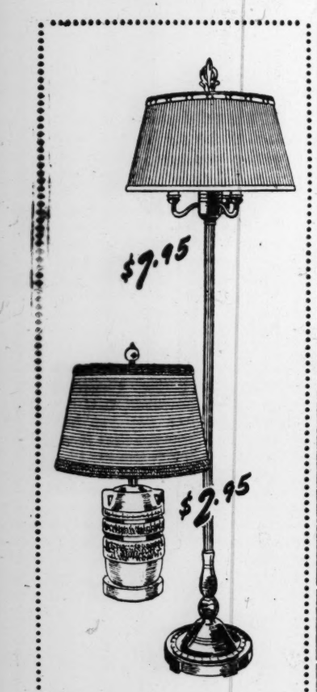
In the path of the flames, which were spread by a stiff breeze, was a large forest of young pine in the Reading town park, a heavily wooded section near Concord Street in Wilmington, and Hundred Acre Meadows along the Ipswich River. Many cottages and farm buildings were saved from the flames when firemen succeeded in checking the blaze as it neared occupied land.

The fire, termed one of the most spectacular in this section of the State in years, is estimated to have caused about $100,000 in damages.

Barlow Assails Navy Rejection

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 21 (AP)—Lester P. Barlow, whose design and plans for aerial bombs used in the World War brought him a Congressional award of $600,000, said in a statement that he had been notified today by the National Inventors' Council that the Navy Department had turned down a preliminary proposal for a super-torpedo plane.

"This gives me the opportunity for which I had been looking," said Mr. Barlow. "I intend to go back to Congress and prove the extent to which practical American engineers' plans are being sabotaged in our national defense setup. Animosity and personal jealousy have no part in our country's defense effort."



Our Lamp Offering

is one of the BIG EVENTS of the Season

This fall Edison offers you a choice collection of fine lamps, both table and floor models, at prices that represent remarkable values.

The two shown above are but a glimpse of the values we have to offer you.

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Edison Shops

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★FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE★
In accordance with Boston Edison Company's policy of cooperation with every Governmental Agency in support of the National Defense Program, our Merchandise Sales Terms comply with the regulations issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

By a Staff Photographer

Oh, the Flowers That Bloom in—November

The unseasonable balmy November weather has caused a number of flowers in Greater Boston to break into bloom about six months ahead of time. William Copen is shown plucking a bright yellow dandelion from the lawn in front of 145 Bay State Road.

Camp Edwards Protestant Chapels to Open

Bishop Sherrill at Edwards—The official opening of Camp Edwards chapels for Protestant services will be held Sunday afternoon with a special service in the Station Hospital Chapel at 3 o'clock. The Right Rev. Henry Sherrill, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, will preach the sermon.

The 13 new chapels at Camp Edwards were opened officially on September 26 when Lieut. Col. Paul Murray, Camp Commander, presented Lieut. Col. Raymond B. Lang, Camp Protestant Chaplain, with the keys and then cut the ribbon which was strung across the threshold.

Others taking part in the opening service will be the Rev. Dr. Henry B. Washburn, Secretary of the Army and Navy Commission; Lieut. Ben Richardson, Chaplain of the 369th Coast Artillery, Anti-aircraft Regiment; Lieut. Col. Abbot Peterson, Protestant Chaplain of the Station Hospital; the Very Rev. Edwin J. Van Etton, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral Church, Boston. The choirmaster and Choir of St. Barnabas Church of Falmouth will provide the music.

New Hangar Completed—The new hangar on Otis Field, Camp Edwards, construction of which was begun May 26, has been completed and accepted by camp officials. The hangar, which cost $133,592, is a clear story type of structure built of structural steel and iron. Dimensions of the hangar, which will house the 15 planes of the 101st Observation Squadron, at present on First Army maneuvers in the Carolinas, are 163 feet by 162 feet; hangar space, 19,182 square feet; repair shops space, 2,872 square feet; and space for offices, 3,232 square feet. A formal ceremony dedicating the new building will be held when the 101st returns from the war games.

No Job Guarantee for Objectors—Conscientious objectors who serve in work camps because of their aversion to any form of military service are not protected in their civilian employment by the Selective Service Training and Service Act, Lieut. Col. Ralph M. Smith, Assistant State Director of Selective Service, said today. It is optional with the employers of such men, Colonel Smith said, as to whether or not they reinstate them in their former jobs.

"The Act is specific in limiting its re-employment provisions to 'any person inducted into the land or naval forces' who satisfactorily completes his period of military service," the Assistant Director said. "Conscientious objectors, except those who are inducted for non-combatant service in the military establishment, were excluded by Congress from the benefits of the civilian re-employment provisions of the Act."

Defense News in Brief

Tobin Case Suspects In Court on Dec. 2

Six men, five of them charged with robbery of $46,000 in Federal food stamps and three with conspiracy to damage the automobile of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin on Election Eve, were today ordered to appear in court on Dec. 2 by Judge Charles L. Carr of Boston Municipal Court.

No evidence was presented in court today; police officers asked for the continuance in order to prepare their case. The defendants were held in $5,000 bail with double surety. Because the two offenses involve to a great extent the same defendants, the court has decided to hear both cases at the same time.

What's he got that you haven't got?

An owl can see in the dark. But *your* eyes are different. They were intended for daylight use.

And daylight is 1000 times brighter than the average lamp you read or sew by; even the light in the shade of a tree is 100 times more intense.

For protection of your eyesight you need the proper size bulb in every lamp in your home.

BOSTON Edison COMPANY

Ballot Board Head Makes Sharp Denial

An unproven charge by Curley forces that somebody has tampered with ballot boxes in the vault in the basement of Boston's City Hall Annex met with aroused denial from Chairman William A. Motley of the Boston Election Commission today, as the recount of the Hub's mayoralty ballots moved into its seventh day.

The charge was levied by former Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly, legal counsel for former Mayor James M. Curley, who requested the recount after a 9,500-vote defeat in the Nov. 4 election.

By 2 o'clock this afternoon, 331 precincts of the City's 386 had been recounted. Mr. Curley had made a net gain of but 240 votes, contrasted with 9,500 he needs to reverse the election of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

There was some prospect the recount would be completed late today.

Mr. Motley's blunt description of the Kelly charges as falsehood came in a heated clash between the two men as the Election Commission began consideration of disputed ballots in its City Hall chambers.

Mr. Kelly charged that ballot boxes being brought upstairs from the vault for recounting suddenly were seen to have "six or eight" glued seals shortly after he had protested their bearing only two or three. Six is the required number. Each bears the number of a Ward and Precinct, distinguishing the boxes as they are brought upstairs a few at a time during the recount.

Mr. Curley's charge that "repeaters" had something to do with the Tobin victory was echoed today by Albert West, counsel for defeated candidate Joseph Lee. In a formal statement to the Commission, Mr. West said that in one precinct, Mayor Tobin and Michael J. Ward, candidate for the School Committee, received 164 "bullet" votes. In another ward, these two candidates received "over 100 bullets," he claimed.

Mr. West requested that the ballots mentioned "be scrutinized by the full Commission to determine any similarity of markings," and that he be given the right to call in handwriting experts to study the ballots.

The precincts mentioned are in Wards 5 (Back Bay) and 21 (Allston).

Goodwin's Maxims For Safe Driving

Seven maxims for safer driving during the approaching winter were offered to Massachusetts motorists today by Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

Mr. Goodwin's suggestions were:

1. Exercise more caution generally.
2. Check brakes for simultaneous gripping.
3. Use snow tire chains when needed and make a practice to start earlier.
4. Check windshield wipers and defrosters.
5. Reduce speed on snow or ice.
6. Leave plenty of room between you and the car ahead.
7. Slow down in gear and "pump" brakes on, off, and on to point of impending skid.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Country Dance staged in conjunction with the membership drive of the Hamilton-Wenham Chapter of the American Red Cross. Fred Trask's country orchestra will provide the music for the quadrilles, contras, and polkas. In the Hamilton Town Hall, 7:30 p. m.

"Limits of Majority Rule" will be the title of the third in the Lowell Institute series on "The Belief in the Common Man." Prof. Carl J. Friedrich will be the lecturer. In the Lowell Institute, Lowell Library, 8 p. m.

Saturday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Christian Symbolism" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Sayward of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Winthrop Man Out To Succeed Connery

Arthur W. McCarty of Winthrop today announced his candidacy to fill the vacancy left by the recent passing of Representative Lawrence J. Connery of Lynn.

Mr. McCarty, a Democrat, is making his first bid in the Seventh Congressional district, although he unsuccessfully campaigned for the Democratic nomination as Secretary of State last year. He is publisher of the State House Topics, a monthly devoted to news of State House workers.

Personal Rug Service

Since 1902 we have specialized in servicing Oriental and Domestic Rugs and Carpets in Boston. May we demonstrate to you the exquisite quality of our workmanship?

BON TON RUG CLEANSERS INC. "Your Rugs Best Friend"
81 Coolidge Hill Road
Watertown, Mass. Watertown 6606

By a Staff Photographer

Getting Into the Grange Convention

Paul B. Dykes, State Master of the Tennessee Grange and gatekeeper of the National Grange, gets the password from Jesse Newsom, gatekeeper of the Juvenile Grange in Columbus, Ind., at the 75th Annual Convention of the National Grange at Worcester, Mass.

Grange Approves Full Crops With Control for Surpluses

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 21—A farm program based on abundance but including methods of surplus control together with proposals for adjustments in national policy to meet demands of the defense period are placed before the country today by the National Grange.

The farm fraternity closed its seventy-fifth anniversary convention last night with the adoption of a platform for 1942 that calls for modification of the AAA, economy in government, control of liquor sales in the interest of defense efficiency, a firm governmental attitude toward strikes in defense fields, and a middle-of-the-road position regarding participation in the European conflict.

Working long after midnight, the convention studied a six-page report of its Agricultural Committee and finally adopted it with but slight changes. This Committee, headed by Herschel D. Newsom, Master of the Indiana Grange, picked up Grange agricultural policy where it left off last year—with a declaration in favor of a rather broadly outlined two-price system for farm commodities—and made recommendations of a specific plan.

New Price Formula Wanted

The two-price plan would be utilized to remove burdensome, price-depressing surpluses by assuring a domestic price based on parity and a surplus price depending upon the world market. But a new fair price formula is recommended. The present method of determining parity—a price which shall bring agriculture a fair share of the national income—is declared unsatisfactory for two reasons: because it is based on price relationships alone, because it is founded on conditions of 30 years ago.

The Grange declared that while price is an essential factor in producing income, size of the crop is equally important. If you get twice as much for producing half as much, you are no better off, it contends.

The fundamental idea of parity the Grange accepts. There should be a balance between the prices farmers receive for their products and those they pay for goods and services if the nation is to enjoy "balanced prosperity," the Grange like most all other farm organizations contends.

To reach this balance, the Grange Committee points out, either farm income must be lifted to the level of wages, industrial prices, and transportation costs, or these items must be brought down. One or the other must be done "if farm production is to be expanded to meet defense needs and lasting prosperity attained."

Would Keep Surpluses Down

At the same time, a way must be found to encourage farmers to gear production to demand so that surpluses do not pile up disastrously.

"Balanced production can best be attained," says the Committee, "through a sliding scale of prices based on quantity production. Under this plan, the small grower would receive full parity, and as the size of the acreage on a farm mounted, a proportionately smaller share of its production would be entitled to parity prices."

Acreage adjustments should be invoked only if other methods prove inadequate, according to the Committee.

As for selling on the world market, the Grange's Executive Committee was directed to make a study of a system under which importers must present a certificate as evidence of exporting certain quantities of surplus commodities. This plan would require those countries selling goods in this nation to take part payment in surplus commodities.

In adopting the Committee's report the convention agreed that soil conservation should be encouraged and expanded, but should not be used as a means of enforcing acreage control. "Pending development of new surplus control plans, many features of the AAA should be continued, said the Committee, but crop control should ordinarily be based on volume rather than on acreage, and a truly democratic system of administration should be developed. Efforts to find new uses for farm products were heartily commended.

Position on Foreign Policy

On American foreign policy, the convention issued a statement that left the Grange position still somewhat vaguely defined. The farm fraternity favors using "all necessary means to provide supplies to those nations opposing aggression," and it approves all efforts on the part of the Administration to uphold the Monroe doctrine and to maintain American rights in vital zones in the Pacific. But it does not say how far this Nation shall go to deliver the goods to the foes of Nazi forces. It simply asks that "we conduct our foreign policy . . . so that democracy shall continue to exist in this world."

As for relations with Latin America, the Grange approves the Good Neighbor Policy but asks that it not be maintained at the expense of American agriculture. It asks that agriculture be represented on all important defense boards, and in peace negotiations.

As a defense measure, the Grange comes out strongly for checks on liquor sales.

"The Grange urges the use of strictest priorities in dealing with the manufacture of liquor," states one resolution. Better feed barley to hogs; it will do more good there, says Ray Gill, Oregon Master, who introduced the resolution.

Banning all alcoholic beverages in military camps and in adjacent areas is also advocated by the farm organization. It went on record also as opposed to the advertising of beer or other alcoholic liquors over the radio.

Submarine Plant On 7-Day Week

GROTON, Conn., Nov. 21 (AP)—The Electric Boat Company, which has 11 submarines under construction and 27 more on order, today announced that its machine shop will go on a seven-day 56-hour week starting Nov. 23. More than 800 of the 6,700 employees are affected.

Officials said the extension from the current six-day week of 48 hours was to enable the machine shop to keep pace with the other departments in the shipyard.

Employees are paid at the rate of time and a half for all time over 40 hours. The machinists will receive double pay for the Sunday work.

Mrs. Roosevelt Orders 12 Pairs of Lisle Hose

BELMONT, N. H., Nov. 21 (AP)—The Belmont Hosiery Company sent a dozen pairs of black mercerized lisle stockings to the White House, Washington, yesterday.

They were ordered by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Sidelights Of Grange In Session

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass.—Whisperings and murmurings heard during the Grange convention were explained last night when delegates presented retiring National Master Louis J. Taber with a set of sterling flatware in the candlelight pattern which they knew Mrs. Taber admires. With it they gave their beloved executive a "Certificate of Merit," a written tribute to his 18 years of "distinguished service to the Grange, to Agriculture, and to the Nation."

The framed certificate carried the signatures of the delegates and members who gave the silver and these words:

"As master of the National Grange for 18 years, as a leader for a better standard of living on the farms of America, as a defender of the ideals of liberty and justice, as the champion of the home, and as a friend of mankind everywhere, you have won the admiration of your fellow-patrons who now express their sincere appreciation for the faithful service rendered."

The presentation was made at Thanksgiving dinner.

N. E. Hospitality

Grangers are now talking about "New England hospitality." It's a special brand, different from the famous southern hospitality and western hospitality one hears much about, but no less warm and generous, they say. What the visitors noted particularly was the care and thought given to arrangements. On all trips the New England hosts had arranged so carefully for the comfort of their guests that there were no "hitches." It seemed easy and natural, but those who have helped arrange other Grange tours knew how much work made possible this smoothness.

Did They Try Leicester?

Grangers are going home expert in pronouncing the name of this city—Worcester. The Secretary of Agriculture, Claude Wickard, being a Hoosier, confessed he had to learn not to pronounce all three syllables. He thought he did well when he made it "Wooster" but a New England acquaintance corrected even that. Now he says "Wuhstuh." Grangers here, with nine days' practice, are going home saying it that way.

Scales on a 'Heron'

A guide on the tour to Plymouth astonished people when he spoke about heron in those parts that had scales and swam in schools. Someone, puzzled about the birds, asked how he spelled "heron." "H-e-r-r-i-n" was the answer. Light dawned. Pickled herrin'.

Champion of Corn

A tall youth entered the Grange Convention Hall, was decorated with the golden sash of the order, walked to the platform and was asked to make a speech. He brought fraternal greetings from the Future Farmers of America. The young man is Irvin Schenk, of Evansville, Ind., hybrid corn grower and President of the Farmers' Youth Organization. The Grange sent him a special invitation, so he came.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COLDER SNOW WARMER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARMER RAIN CLOUDY FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and colder tonight; Saturday increasing cloudiness and continued moderately cold; diminishing northwest winds tonight, becoming gentle variable Saturday; lowest temperature tonight will be about 36 degrees in the city and near freezing in the western suburbs.

Maine: Mostly cloudy, with occasional light snow flurries north and fair south portion, colder tonight; Saturday mostly cloudy, followed by occasional light snow in the afternoon and continued moderately cold; much colder Saturday night and Sunday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and continued colder tonight; Saturday mostly cloudy, followed by occasional light snow and continued moderately cold; much colder Saturday night and Sunday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and colder tonight; Saturday increasing cloudiness and continued moderately cold; much colder Saturday night and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	49	49	New Orleans	60	60
Chicago	31	30	New York	48	48
Denver	20	18	Philadelphia	43	42
Kansas City	34	34	St. Louis	32	32
Los Angeles	47		San Francisco	59	59
Miami	64	63	Washington	47	47
Minneapolis	20	19			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., November 21.
B—Minimum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 12:37 p. m.; height 11.9 feet.
Saturday, 1:14 a. m.; height 10.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:48 p. m.

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Hoover Opposes A. E. F., Calls It 'Futile Waste'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 21—Former President Hoover, speaking here Nov. 19 before the Union League Club on the subject "Shall We Send Armies to Europe?" answered his question with a determined no. Such action, he contended, would not only be a "futile waste of American life," but would also dangerously undermine America's economic freedom.

In an address radiocast over the Columbia Broadcasting System the former Chief Executive belittled the chances of any military success over Hitler's armies, also Hitler's ability to bring the war to a successful military conclusion. Mr. Hoover saw no chance of Hitler invading the United States.

Sees Freedom Endangered

"I have opposed a shooting war," the ex-President said, "because I believe it endangers freedom in the United States. I believe it endangers freedom in all the world. And I believe alternative policies would have brought more aid to Britain."

"The hard practical fact is," Mr. Hoover said, however, "that we are engaged in a naval war.

"It may be that the men in control of our Government have no present intention of sending our sons over seas. But there are forces which drive this nation toward such action.

"Mobs, tribes and nations can be inflamed by emotion and madness which overcomes all reason and all peril. The four great weapons to arouse war spirit are the exaggeration of fear, the stimulation of hate, the challenge to courage and the appeal to ideals.

"The dangers to the United States and England from Europe are less than they were a year ago. Yet during this past year we have seen a steady rise of war psychosis among our people. Some of it comes naturally from our dangers and our indignations and our desire to serve mankind. The daily presence of Hitler's bloody aggressions feeds the fires of resentment enough without stimulants.

"The inevitable end of this constant preaching of war and inflaming of fear and hate will be the demand that we hurl huge armies into Europe."

Analyzes Military Outlook

In what he termed a cold appraisal of the military facts, Mr. Hoover said:

"Germany's overpowering strength is in land armies. It lies on land. Obviously the Germans dominate the whole Continent from near Moscow to the English Channel. Every person of common sense will agree that they can conceivably prevail wherever they can march by land.

"But the critical thing, for the Germans is that they cannot take their armies overseas. They cannot reach England. They failed even to cross the Channel. Thus these victorious German land armies cannot bring the war to conclusion.

"Germany has failed to bring England down by submarine and blockade.

"Thus Germany has no way to bring the war to a military conclusion either by land, sea or air. As the situation stands today Hitler cannot be victorious. We were genuinely thrilled to hear from Mr. Churchill last week that the peril to Britain has passed.

"And we may look at this situation from the English side. The British obviously cannot successfully attack Germany by land armies. Their sea power has proved unable to deprive the Germans of vital supplies. The Germans will not be starved out for food or munitions. The British air attack has not stopped the Nazi production of war weapons.

Primary Question

"Thus there is no promise that Britain can bring a military conclusion to this war, either by armies, ships or planes for years to come.

"The primary question before us is the weight of the United States in these military scales. We can dismiss at once the bogie that Hitler can invade the Western Hemisphere against the modern development of the airplane and our navy either now or 10 years hence.

"But could the United States break this military stalemate in Europe by adding our military power to that of the British? We can now observe that Russia could not overcome the German Army even with her 10,000,000 men, 20,000 tanks, 20,000 planes, fighting on her own soil behind her own fortifications, with her transportation wholly over land and on inside lines.

"To land a force of a few hundred thousand Americans in Persia or Africa or other places would simply invite another Dunkirk. For the Germans with their inside land lines could concentrate against them. We should not forget the futility of the British landings in Belgium, Norway and Greece. In any event no force in the suburbs of Europe could overcome Hitler's armies. Such a force would automatically be an emotional decoy to larger armies.

Sees a Stalemate

"The British today have a blockade of Germany as effective as it can be made. The addition of the American Navy does not overcome Hitler by sea power.

"The increase of our supply of airplanes to the British helps defend England. But the bombing of industrial Germany is not likely to be a decisive factor in this war.

"Thus from the land, the sea and the air there is every indication that the war in Europe is a military stalemate for the foreseeable future. And every practical reason of this situation points to the futile waste of American life by sending armies overseas."

The former President then took up the question of what would become of American freedom should there be an A. E. F.

"Even today our country is justly alarmed that freedom is slipping in America," he said. "Truly under intolerance we are slipping in the freedom of expression. Certainly we are slipping in the freedom from fear. Unquestionably with dislocations of employment and rising costs of living we are slipping in freedom from want. The American system is built not on four freedoms but on five. And absolutely we are slipping from the fifth freedom, that is, the freedom of men to choose their own jobs, the freedom to save for one's children and old age, the freedom of enterprise. The four freedoms have never survived in all history without economic freedom. The four freedoms were born and live by economic freedom.

"Whether we go to all-out war or not, the volume of our present commitments requires the economics of war. And that means economic freedom must in some degree go into eclipse. The Dies Committee has proved that there are thousands of men employed in our Government who do not want economic freedom ever to return.

"There are certain things eating into Nazi vitals that will sometime end this travail to the world. The German people do not all believe in this evil ideology. Their victories have brought tidings of death and maiming to every fireside in Germany. The German people are living under privation and under strain. There is a widening gulf of friction between the right wings and the left wings in Germany as represented by the Army and Gestapo. The whole internal economic structure of Europe is degenerating.

"Two hundred and thirty millions of people in 16 races which Hitler has overrun are seething with unquenchable hate. If he takes all Russia he will add another 100 million. His new order for Europe has met with no co-operation from these outraged peoples. They are not providing him consequential troops. I have never said, as some allege, that Hitler will be overcome by revolt of these unarmed peoples. But I am convinced that while he cannot be overcome by armies, by starvation or by air power, nonetheless the forces working within his regime will sometime destroy his dreams.

"We want the end of these evil and brutal ideas of Naziism, Fascism, and Communism. The slogan of the day is to "crush Hitler." The trouble with this world is far deeper than Hitler. He is only the symbol of these evil ideas which threaten civilization. He is the product of the miseries of the last war. A thousand Hitlers will rise when one falls unless these ideas are vanquished. All human experience shows ideas cannot be vanquished on the battlefield. These evils must die from within, if the world is to be delivered.

Offers Suggestions

In conclusion Mr. Hoover offered the following suggestions:

1. This attempt at artificial conditioning of the American mind for war should stop. The Congress should continuously investigate and expose it. Democracy will live on truth alone.

2. The large majority of Americans are opposed to sending our armies to Africa or Europe. The country needs assurance that no preparation or moves in that direction will be taken without prior authority of the Congress.

3. To get national unity the confidence of our people in the return of the fifth freedom must be restored. Truly we must surrender much economic freedom during this period. But the economic measures used could be devised as they were in the last war so that the fifth freedom would come again with peace.

4. The greatest disunity in America is labor conflict. Why cannot the labor leaders of the United States themselves show their own statesmanship as they did in the last war by providing a method of labor peace?

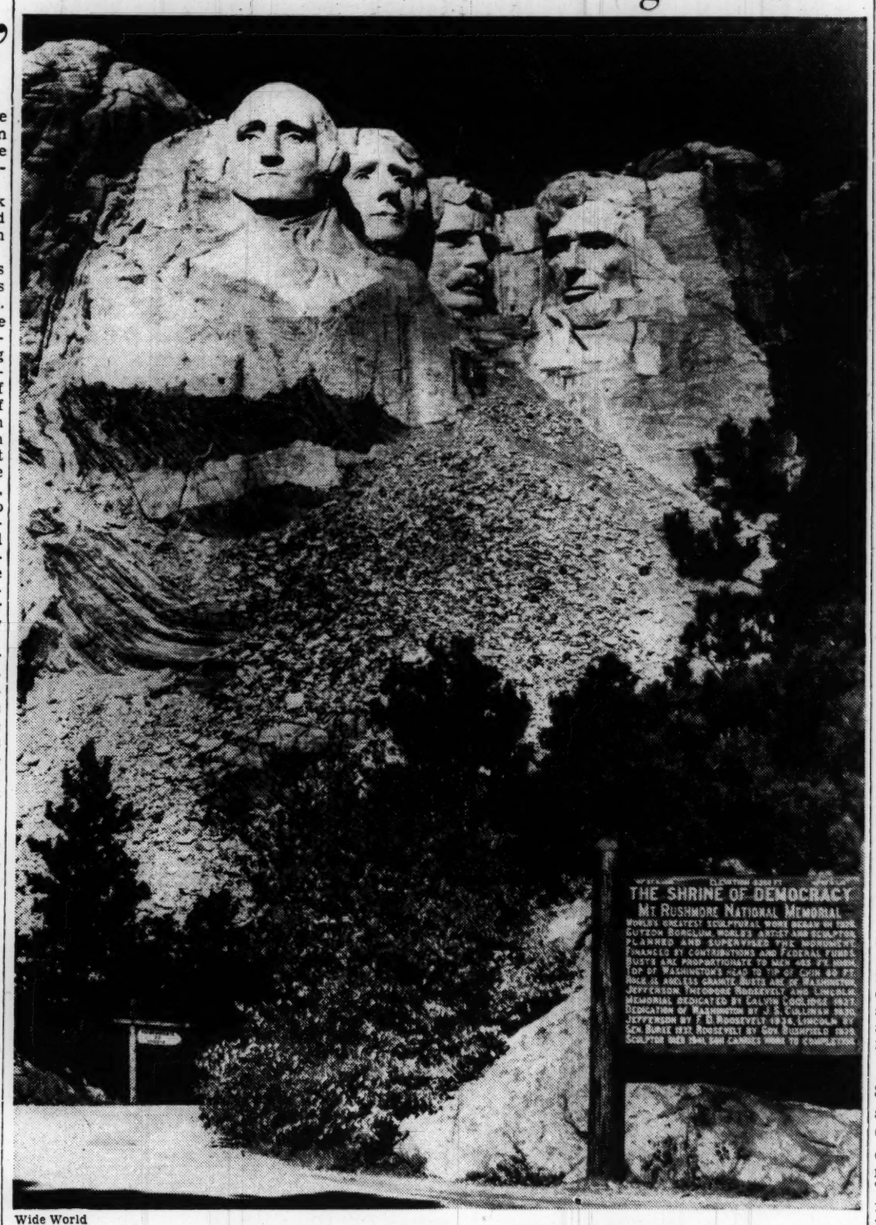
5. We face millions of starving women and children in the German-occupied democracies of Europe. Hitler cannot be overcome with armies of starving children. Their only hope is in our country. Their faith in America and its ideals is fading daily. It would give unity and spiritual purpose to compassionate America if we made at least an effort to save them.

6. To get unity our people must have confidence that war will be made under the sole Constitutional authority—the Congress. When the Congress directly and openly authorizes a step our people will accept it without question.

7. Our people are bewildered over the aims of this war. We went to the peace table 23 years ago with exactly the same eloquent promises as we are given now. But we failed to end war and secure prosperity. Nations can blunder into war. But they cannot blunder into lasting peace.

There will be no time to discover these solutions after the war is over. I am not proposing peace negotiations. But some day we must go to a peace table. Why should not a representative American body be assembled now to prepare realistic methods by which peace and prosperity can be made to prevail? We have some light from the world's tragic experiences.

Memorials Carved in Enduring Granite



Wide World

Borglum's Work Begun in 1927 Completed

Mt. Rushmore Sculptures Receive Final Touches

RAPID CITY, S. D., Nov. 21 (AP)—Fourteen years after the first granite was blasted from Mt. Rushmore's face, Lincoln Borglum yesterday formally announced completion of final work on the memorial's great sculptured heads.

The last of $836,000 the Federal Government appropriated for carving the huge images of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt from the mountain has been expended, Mr. Borglum said, and the last workman of the crews that began work in 1927 has been laid off.

All but the finishing touches of the memorial were the work of the late sculptor, Gutzon Borglum. To Lincoln Borglum, who had been his father's chief assistant, went the final polishing.

Completion of the heads brought from Lincoln Borglum a renewed determination to seek realization of another of his father's dreams for the "shrine of democracy."

The youthful superintendent said he hoped Congress would eventually appropriate funds for completion of a Hall of Records his father started to carve in the granite behind the huge figures and for a stone stairway from the studio at the base of the 500-foot cliff to the top of the heads.

Increasing thousands of tourists yearly have watched progress at the memorial on the Presidents' heads, carved in dimensions of men 465 feet in height. The heads, geologists have estimated, will wear away less than a sixteenth of an inch each hundred years.

President Dines At White House

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP)—Roast turkey, with giblet gravy, chestnut stuffing and all the fixings, symbolized the celebration of an old-fashioned Thanksgiving at the White House last night by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt and their son and daughter-in-law, Captain and Mrs. James Roosevelt.

It was the last of the "early Thanksgivings," an innovation begun by the President several years ago to promote retail store trade by providing additional time between Thanksgiving and Christmas for Christmas shopping.

Thirty-two States celebrated Thanksgiving yesterday, with 16 still holding out for the traditional last Thursday.

Yacht Is Designed For Navy Conversion

NYACK, N. Y., Nov. 21 (AP)—The Paratus, a privately-built 76-foot express cruiser specially designed for conversion into a naval auxiliary, was launched today at Petersen's shipyard with Helen Hayes as sponsor.

Its owner, David Gerli, Vice-President of the National Fabrics Corporation and a commissioned officer in the Coast Guard Reserve, said he was attempting to get other builders of private pleasure craft to include features enabling quick conversion.

Mr. Gerli plans to test the craft and operate it at his own expense before turning it over for naval use.

Turkey Shuns Pact With Nazis on Press

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Nov. 21 (AP)—Turkey is reported authoritatively to have rejected a German request for a Turkish-German press union to bind newspapers of the two countries together for consolidated control of policy.

The request was said to have been made by a German press delegation, headed by Dr. Paul Schmidt of the Berlin Foreign Office, which has just completed two days of conversations in Ankara.

The plan would have involved elimination of anti-German news and editorials from Turkish papers and denial of facilities to British and American news agencies.

The Turkish Government's refusal was said to have been based on the theory that Turkey is neutral and must permit publication of reports from all sides.

Migrant Labor Problem Called Production Curb

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP)—Mrs. Clara Beyer, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Labor Standards, said today that 4,000,000 migratory workers crossed State lines each year in search of jobs.

"We can't afford to have these people shifting around in these times when the country is concentrating on defense production," she told a House Labor Subcommittee.

Mrs. Beyer, representing Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, urged approval of the Tolan Bill, calling for registration and strict regulation of employment agencies dealing in interstate job placement.

Air Wardens Throw Light on Blackout

LONDON, Nov. 21 (AP)—People in North Harrow complained that a light was showing from the school building during a blackout.

Investigators found it came from a room in which air-raid precaution wardens were meeting.

Battleship Indiana Is Launched

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Nov. 21 (AP)—The 35,000-ton battleship Indiana, which Secretary of Navy Knox described as a symbol of this nation's will to survive in a world at war, splashed into the James River today from her building ways at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, six months ahead of schedule.

Gov. Henry F. Schricker of Indiana, Gov. James H. Price of Virginia, high naval officials and a number of Congressmen watched the $70,000,000 vessel slide down the ways, slickened with 45 tons of grease, without mishap.

Secretary Knox asserted the rise of Fascism had destroyed the dream of a world at peace, and that the new Indiana had arisen like a Phoenix from the ashes of that dream.

"She stands here as the expression of the Nation's will," he said, "clothed in bronze and steel. It is no accident that the Indiana is on the launching ways six months ahead of schedule. When our industry and labor are united, there is nothing on earth can stop them."

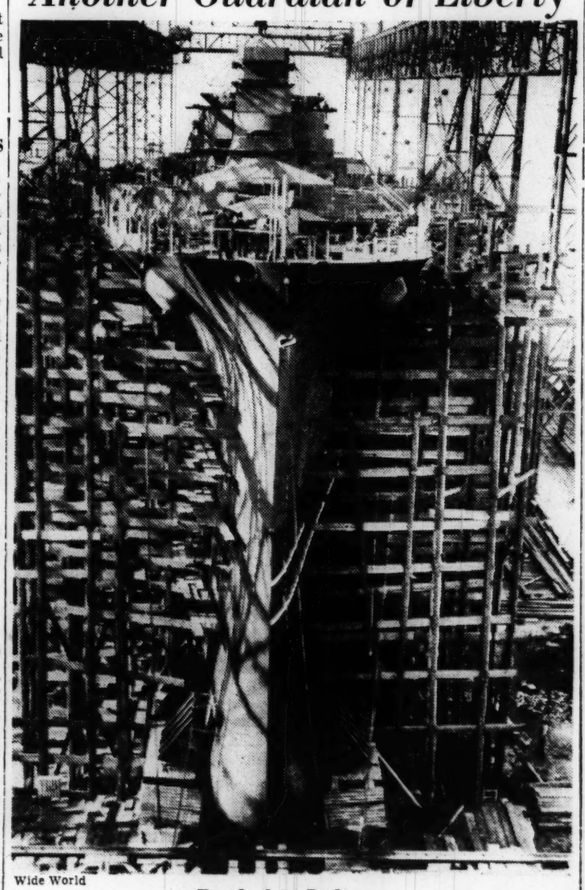
The ship was named by Mrs. Lewis C. Robbins, of Wichita Falls, Texas, daughter of Governor Schricker.

The 35,000-ton vessel, of the same class as the South Dakota and the Massachusetts which were launched at other yards earlier this year, represents 731 days' work at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. Her keel was laid Nov. 20, 1939.

The Indiana is 680-feet long with a beam of 108 feet 2 inches and a draft of 34 feet. She was designed for a speed of better than 27 knots.

Armament will include nine 16-inch guns, mounted in three turrets, and the latest type anti-aircraft and secondary broadside weapons.

Another Guardian of Liberty



Wide World

Battleship Indiana

Workmen put finishing touches on the 35,000-ton battleship Indiana on the ways of the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Company at Newport News, Va. Uncle Sam's newest floating fortress was launched today.

New Strikes Threaten Halt On All Soft Coal

By the Associated Press

Pittsburgh: Increasing walkouts by miners in commercial pits in sympathy with the strike of "captive" coal diggers for a union shop today threatened complete stoppage of the Western Pennsylvania bituminous coal industry.

Operators and United Mine Workers Union leaders alike agreed the industry's shutdown would be complete but U. M. W. spokesmen vigorously denied responsibility for the sympathy movement.

"These men are stirred by the issue and are taking matters into their own hands," declared William Hynes, President of District 4, U. M. W. District 4 embraces Fayette County where many "captive" mines are located.

John P. Busarello, District 5 Vice-President, asserted his office had attempted to halt the spread of the strike from the "captives" to commercial pits but finally gave up "to keep peace in our family."

At least 76 major commercial mines with a total output—sold in the open market—of more than 200,000 tons daily already were closed in Western Pennsylvania. There were indications this number would expand today, with 46,000 miners already idle.

Timothy McCarthy, General Superintendent of the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation, and R. J. Craig, Production Manager for the Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal Company, said they had reports that the sympathy walkouts would spread to their concerns' Indiana County workings.

Guns blazed again today in the coal fields of Fayette County, wounding at least 10 men in the most serious flareup of the five-day-old United Mine Workers strike for a union shop in the steel company owned "captive" mines.

New York: Carnegie Illinois Steel Corp., chief operating subsidiary of United States Steel Corp., today announced the shutdown of five additional blast furnaces for lack of coal supplies. These are in addition to the six furnaces already closed down by the captive coal mine strike.

The blast furnaces affected include two at the Clairton Works, Clairton, Pa., and one each at the Ohio Works, Youngstown, Ohio, the Carrie Furnaces at Rankin, Pa., and the Duquesne Furnaces at Duquesne, Pa. The shutdowns were caused by a lack of coal which forced a reduction of operations of the Clairton Byproducts Co. plant.

The company said it would also be necessary to curtail some of the open hearth and Bessemer operations. The net result, executives estimated, would be a cut of about 20 per cent in the steel ingot production rate in the Pittsburgh district.

New York: The National Council of the Federation of Long Lines Telephone Workers (independent) met today to decide whether to call again a walkout of 15,000 members which would tie up the American Telephone and Telegraph Company communications system in 42 States.

The union deferred a strike called for a week ago at the request of Dr. John R. Steelman, Director of the U. S. Conciliation Service, who urged the union to negotiate further in its wage dispute with the A. T. & T.

Thanksgiving Day Service Held in The Mother Church

Gratitude for the calm assurance of spiritual guidance in a world darkened by human sense, for the healing of moral and physical ills through spiritual understanding, and for the realization that government of the nations is "upon His shoulders" was expressed in song, testimony and Lesson-Sermon at the Thanksgiving Day services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, yesterday.

Christian Scientists from all parts of the United States thankfully acknowledged the great sacrifices of Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in bringing to them a religion that is usable in counteracting the stress and mesmerism of the times.

The theme of thanksgiving threaded its way through the service from the organ prelude "O Filli et Filiae" to the postlude "Carillon" and was punctuated by a call to spiritual action in upholding the principles of democracy by President Roosevelt in his Thanksgiving Day proclamation, read from the platform by the First Reader.

In consonance with the President's proclamation, the opening hymn (number 62 in the Christian Science Hymnal) entitled Old Hundredth, emphasized the eternality of Truth, called upon peace-minded peoples to

"Let the Redeemer's name be sung
Through every land, by every tongue."

The Scriptural Readings from the platform, Acts 3:2-8, told of the man lame from his birth who, healed by Peter, entered into the Temple "walking, and leaping, and praising God."

Following silent prayer and the audible repetition of the Lord's Prayer with its spiritual interpretation as given in The Christian Science Textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, the congregation continued the theme of thanksgiving with hymn number 32 in the Christian Science Hymnal by Mrs. Eddy: "Brood o'er us with Thy shelt'ring wing."

The solo, "Praise Ye the Lord," was composed by Albert Becker.

The Lesson-Sermon on Thanksgiving was opened under the Golden Text from Psalms 50:14, 15: "Offer unto God thanksgiving: and pay thy vows unto the most High: and call upon me in the day of trouble: I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify me."

Appropriate selections both from the standpoint of thanksgiving and the seeming strife in the world today exhorted peoples to exalt the right hand of the Lord to open the gates of righteousness. "This is the day which the Lord hath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it." (Psalms 118:24.)

The universality of Truth was attested to by those who spoke during the half-hour period allotted for testimonies from the congregation. The speakers came from various parts of the country to give gratitude for the anchor of Christian Science in a world tossed by human conflicts. The final hymn, number 72, accentuated the cause of thanksgiving in the words: "Endless thanks to God belong."

The service closed with the reading of the Scientific Statement of Being and the correlative Scriptures from I John, followed by the benediction from Rev. 7:12: "Blessing and glory, and wisdom, and thanksgiving, and honour, and power, and might, be unto our God for ever and ever."

Thanksgiving During Army Maneuvers Introduces Picnic Style for Dinners

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMDEN, S. C., Nov. 21—The 300,000 soldiers now on maneuvers in the Carolinas will consume more than 150 tons of turkey, picnic style, for Thanksgiving.

Not for any political reason, but because maneuvers are now reaching their liveliest stage, the troops will celebrate Thanksgiving during a rest period on Sunday, midway between the New Deal holiday and the traditional last Thursday in November.

This will be a novel Thanksgiving for the average selectee now getting his first taste of simulated war conditions. He won't sit down to tables covered with white cloths. He will rest his plate on a convenient log or the fender of an Army truck. His food will be served cafeteria style from steaming pots at the field kitchen where the mess sergeant, one of the most important men in the Army, presides.

Thanksgiving dinner in the field won't be as elaborate as camp menus, but the Quartermaster Corps is seeing to it that even men on the march get turkey, fresh salad, and a few extra "fixins" that will set the holiday apart from the other 60 days of the war games.

Here is what the maneuvering troops will eat for their Thanksgiving dinner:

Roast turkey (a pound apiece); mashed potatoes; string beans; dressing; giblet gravy; celery, lettuce and tomato salad; sliced pickles, bread and butter, and ice cream.

In addition to the turkey, quartermaster supply depots at Camp Jackson and Wilmington, N. C., will issue approximately 30,000 stalks of celery, 30,000 heads of lettuce, 3,000 gallons of olives, 300,000 pounds of potatoes, 12,000 gallon cans of string beans, 400,000 oranges, 400,000 apples, and 100,000 pounds of grapes.

Crowning the makeshift Army tables on Thanksgiving will be 40,000 quarts of ice cream, shipped in from various parts of the east in dry ice. All during the maneuvers the soldiers have had brick ice cream—chocolate, vanilla, and strawberry—sent out to them every Saturday and Sunday, and sometimes during the week besides.

Quartermaster officers in charge of feeding the soldiers on maneuvers bought only turkeys weighing from 10 to 12 pounds that would fit into the ovens of the field ranges. Last year the armies on maneuvers at Thanksgiving time did not have turkeys because those ordered were too large for the field ovens.

The Army adds 20 cents to usual 55 cents a day ration allowance to take care of turkey and trimmings for Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Hull Gets Hebrew Medal For Christian-Jew Unity

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull has been awarded the 1941 American Hebrew medal for his services to the country "in time of grave national crisis" and particularly to the cause of better understanding between Christians and Jews.

The award will be presented to him sometime next February, said the announcement.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

World Youth Brings Problems To Cambridge Student Center

By Jessie Ash Arndt

New England Woman's Club Editor, The Christian Science Monitor

Folk songs of the Kentucky mountains, a plaintive tune from India, a Chinese song, popular airs of the Philippines and a Russian boat song were the program following a recent open house and supper party at the International Student Center, 5 Phillips Place, Cambridge. There were 15 nationalities in the audience some of whom also were the artists of the evening.

The gathering was not an unusual one at the Center, which is the residence of Lawrence Mead, Executive Secretary of the Advisory Council for Foreign Students in Greater Boston, and Mrs. Mead who serves as the Recording Secretary. Mrs. Mead, assisted by her daughter, Margaret, and one or two of the girls in the group, served tea from 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Mead welcomed students by their first names as they arrived and there was an atmosphere of friendliness and home justifying the motto of the Council, "All within the four seas are brothers."

Mrs. Mead, as the mother of three girls and two boys, all college age or older, understands young people and their problems. She is accustomed to having her own sons and daughters and their friends descend with happy informality for supper or tea and to her it is a pleasure and not a burden to keep open house each Sunday for the boys and girls who are here from foreign lands. Each week new ones come by special invitation and those already acquainted with the hospitality of the Center, drop in as usual.

Know Their Perplexities, Too

Not only do Mr. and Mrs. Mead know them all by name, but also know many of their perplexities in this country and the circumstances which brought them here. In a single evening, there were gathered there young men and women from China, India, Peru, Argentina, Mexico, Canada, England, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy, Germany, Austria, France and the Philippines.

Last winter Mr. and Mrs. Mead opened their apartment for informay Sunday afternoon etas. The guests often stayed on through the supper hour and were invited to remain for the evening. Foraging in the ice box for the supper menu was always one of the delights of the occasion to those who had been so long away from home that this informal fun in an American household was a bright spot in what may have been a lonely week. . . . But so many stayed they fairly bulged out the doors.

In September, therefore, Mr. and Mrs. Mead moved into the house at Phillips Place, roomy and homelike, its broad, low windows smiling a welcome to the visitors. There are four rooms downstairs including a fine library and eight bedrooms, four of them accommodating Radcliffe students, one of these a Chinese girl. This house, large enough for the Sunday evenings, is partly maintained by the Council and a small hospitality fund is provided by the Hazen Foundation for the suppers. These are now a regular feature and the guests, who vary greatly in number from week to week, also pay 25 cents a plate. This charge is not so much to supplement the hospitality fund as to make them feel free to come any Sunday they desire.

Student Club Meets There

The Cosmopolitan Student Club is one of the groups that make the house headquarters for its regular meetings and it also takes charge of the supper and program one Sunday each month.

Not only are the young people made to feel at home at the Center, but also those who indicate a desire to be entertained in American homes on such holidays as Thanksgiving and Christmas, are provided with invitations. Miss M. Louise Walworth, former Chairman of the Student Department of the Y. W. C. A. and a member of the "Y. W." Board, with her sister, Miss Elizabeth Walworth, an art teacher in Brimmer School, and her brother, Arthur C. Walworth Jr., always entertain the students Christmas night.

Mrs. Mead, observing the effect of kindness and hospitality on these young people, who will return to their countries when they have finished their education here—or when the war is over—believes they will take with them a friendliness and appreciation of America which is destined to become a factor for better international relations as they assume leadership for which they are preparing, in their native lands.

Living Pictures For Art Day Of Brookline Club

Art Day will be observed at the Brookline Woman's Club Monday at 2 o'clock in Whitney Hall, Coolidge Corner. The program, arranged by Mrs. Matthew S. McNeilly, chairman of the day, will consist of living pictures of "The Quest of the Holy Grail," presented by Mrs. Henry William Inman and interpreting the Edwin Austin Abbey murals in the Boston Public Library.

The full-sized panels will be posed by members of the club and the story narrated by Alice Dana Shaw. Miss Helen Bedford, harpist, will furnish a musical background to the scenes, and a group of songs will be sung by Mrs. Clarence Covington, a former club member.

Tea will be served by Mrs. Walter R. Brandt, with Mrs. John Aldrich, Mrs. Daniel B. Andrews, Miss Minerva Fales and Mrs. Alfred Simpson assisting as pourers.

A series of four current events lectures was announced for this season by the club. Dr. D. Brewer Eddy is the lecturer.

The first of these will be given at Whitney Hall, at 10:30 a. m., Nov. 27. All are open to guests outside the club at a small admission fee. A question period follows each lecture.

Farm and Garden Club Benefit Sale

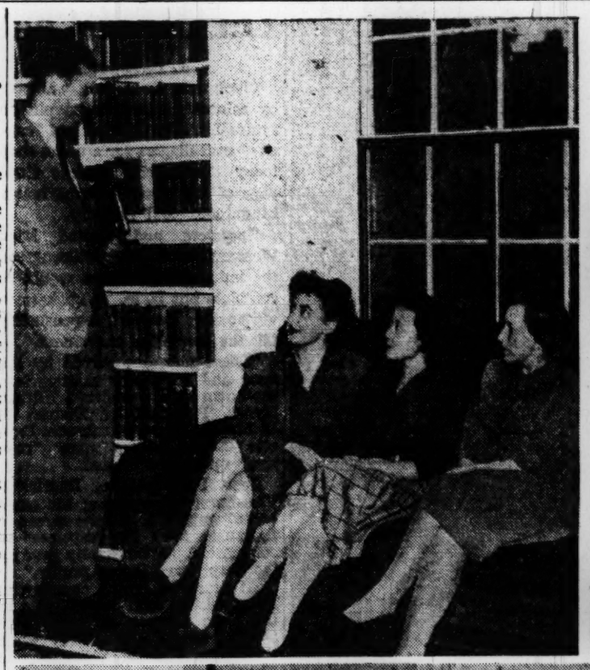
Again, as in previous years, the New England Farm and Garden Association will benefit from a Christmas sale held by Mrs. James D. Colt, at her home, 27 Suffolk Road, Chestnut Hill, Nov. 26, from 10 to 5 o'clock.

The committee assisting Mrs. Colt includes Miss Mary M. Brown, Mrs. Hubert L. Carter, Mrs. Winthrop L. Carter, Mrs. Alanson Daniels, Mrs. H. Bigelow Emerson, Mrs. Joe W. Gerrity, Miss Helen B. Harding, Mrs. Edward V. Huntington, Mrs. Charles A. King, Mrs. Edward C. Moore, Mrs. Edward R. Nash, Mrs. Walter G. Resor, Mrs. Charles F. Rowley and Mrs. Irving C. Wright.

Newton Women To Hear Oxonian

Basil Mathews, of Oxford and London, England, is the speaker being presented by the War Relief Committee and the International Relations Committee of the Newton Highlands Woman's Clubs Wednesday night at 8 o'clock in the Parish House of the Congregational Church.

The event is in aid of the war relief fund of the club, and Mr. Mathews' subject will be "This Changing World." He will be introduced by Mrs. Alexander I. Packham, President.



By a Staff Photographer

Upper left—In the library of the International Student Center, 5 Phillips Place, Cambridge, are (left to right) Paul Jolles, Switzerland, Harvard; Claire de Hedervary, Hungary; Ambhorn Iayapani, Thailand; and Maria Luisa Saco, Peru, all Radcliffe. Upper right—Around the piano are (left to right) Mrs. Kenneth Chen of China and daughter, Sylvia Chen, born in Honolulu; Sotero H. Laurel, Philippines, Harvard; Mr. Mead; Tamara Polevoy, Russia, Radcliffe; Mrs. Mead. Lower—Preparing supper are Habib Rahman, India, M. I. T.; Margaret Mead; Kenneth Chen, Hawaii, Harvard; Ai-li-Sung, China, Wellesley.

Pork Loins Are Some Lower; Halibut and Swordfish High

Weekly Food Shopping Report

With turkey and poultry "left overs" serving the needs of many families for the coming week-end, there is, nevertheless, a demand for a change of menu and shoppers in the Metropolitan Boston market places today found fresh pork loins a good buy with prices down a bit from a week ago.

Chain stores that were asking 27 cents for loins a week ago are today offering them at 25 cents, and one large chain system quotes 23 cents. Other pork products showed little change in price, with smoked hams 29 cents, cooked hams 33 cents, and fresh pork shoulders 23 to 25 cents.

Other meats show little change in price from last week. Chain stores continue to quote a selection of steaks and roasts at 31 cents, rib roast at 25, and in at least one big chain system 23 cents, while chuck roast was quoted at 29 cents. Lamb continues high, with fore quarters 17 cents in chains, and leg of lamb around 27 cents and up.

Poultry prices continue close to the prices asked just before Thanksgiving Day, with turkeys around 35 cents and up, the level that turned many buyers to chicken and other poultry for the holiday, due to food budgets of salary workers not expanding in relation to the rising cost of living.

Chicken is offered today in many stores at 28 cents to 45 cents, with some cut-price stores offering them as low as 23 cents. Capons start at 32 cents. Ducklings are 22 to 25 cents. Geese can be had as low as 21 cents.

Seafood offers a pleasing change of menu, though varieties are seasonally curtailed. Fresh Eastern halibut, for instance, is 60 cents a pound in the downtown fish stores, but chilled halibut can be had for about half as much. Chilled swordfish is 50 to 60 cents a pound, the unusually high price being due to small receipts this past season and the lack of Japanese swordfish receipts. Fresh salmon is around 40 cents for western.

Within Reach of All

The more common varieties include mackerel from 11 to 20 cents a pound; haddock 12 to 14, and cod 12 cents, though chain stores offer some of these varieties at less than these figures.

In vegetables, green beans can be had around 17 cents a pound; carrots 8 to 10 cents a bunch; cauliflower 25 to 30 cents a head; green peas around 15 cents a pound; Blue Hubbard squash 10 cents for four pounds; yellow onions five cents a pound, and purple top turnips five cents a pound.

New Florida oranges are coming in, retailing from 25 to 50 cents a dozen; big navel oranges from Texas are offered in some downtown stalls, at $1 a dozen, and grapefruit 5 to 10 cents each. Apples are about five cents a pound for McIntosh and Baldwins, though slightly more in some stores. Fancy Tokay grapes are available as low as 17 cents for two pounds.

Nebraska Signs Reciprocity Pact

Massachusetts today signed a reciprocity agreement with the State of Nebraska whereby motor trucks from each State can travel through the other without payment of a registration fee.

This is the thirteenth agreement thus far signed by Massachusetts.

The agreements are passed upon by the Department of Public Utilities.

Snowy Owls Pay Visit To Bay State

With the advent of cold weather this year has come an interesting invasion of New England by snowy owls from the Arctic. These birds, with their impressive size and wide wingspread, are bound to attract attention of bird observers and others who see them along the roadside during the next few months.

The occurrence of these Arctic owls is not necessarily an omen of severe weather. It is rather because of a food shortage in their northern haunts. In their summer homes, these birds live on lemmings (small rodents) and the Arctic hare. As long as the supply of this food is abundant, they stay in the far north. However, at times when lemmings and hares are reduced in numbers, as apparently is the case this season, the owls migrate into New England and further south in search of food.

The snowy owl is a most interesting addition to our winter birdlife, and the sight of this bird is eagerly sought by hundreds who wish simply to observe its beauty and habits.

Unfortunately, because of its size and light color, it is quite conspicuous and is, therefore, ruthlessly slaughtered by individuals who do not appreciate the bird, or may be fearful of it, or who do not understand that the State law gives it protection at all seasons of the year. Killers of these birds are subject to heavy fines.

Not only because they are protected by law, but because they are a welcome feature of the winter landscape, it is hoped the snowy owls will be observed and not harmed during their winter sojourn in Massachusetts.

M. K. G.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Nov. 22

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Brazilian World News (in Portuguese).
7:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program arranged for Latin-American Listeners.
9:30 p. m.—Spanish lessons for North Americans.

WBOS (11.87mc)

3:45 p. m.—News in Spanish.
4:00 p. m.—Opera Excerpts.
4:30 p. m.—Defense news, in Portuguese.
4:45 p. m.—"Broadway Melodies," in Portuguese.
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
5:15 p. m.—"Chopiniana": music.
5:30 p. m.—"Rhythm and Dance."
6:00 p. m.—News in English.
6:15 p. m.—Closing stock quortations.
6:30 p. m.—WBOS Sports Page.
6:45 p. m.—"Three Suns," vocalists.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
7:15 p. m.—"Melodic Strings."
7:30 p. m.—Glenn Miller's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—"America Thinks," in Spanish.
8:15 p. m.—"Discoteca Victor": recordings.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Louis Rosario, songs and guitar.
9:30 p. m.—Philaletic hour.
9:45 p. m.—"Great Popular Voices."
10:00 p. m.—News in English.
10:15 p. m.—Talk, Dean Acheson.
10:30 p. m.—NBC Camera Club.
10:45 p. m.—"Parade": holiday program.
11:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Music."

Today on Short Waves

London—5 p. m.—"Britain Goes To It." GSC. 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.
Sydney—5:15 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is. . . ." VLQ7, 11.88meg, 25.2m.
London—6 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.
Berlin—6 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg, 25.4m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English. RNE, 12meg, 25m.
Budapest—8 p. m.—News in English: Hungarian Folk Songs; Press Review. HAT4, 9.12meg, 32.8m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English. JLG4, 15.10meg, 19.8m; JZJ, 11.80meg, 25.4m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg, 25.4m; DXP, 6.03meg, 49.7m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.
London—9 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.
Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English Period. RV96, 16.18meg, 19.7m.
Guatemala—10 p. m.—"La Vida Que Vuelve," comedy in Spanish by Alvarez Quinero. TGWA, 9.68meg, 31.3m.
London—10:05 p. m.—London Calling. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.
Rome—10:30 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81meg, 25.4m; 2RO6, 15.30meg, 19.6m; 2RO8, 17.82meg, 16.8m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg, 25.4m; DXP, 6.03meg, 49.7m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of the total of 285 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport — Daily, 1:15 p. m., WNAB, 1450kc.
New London—No regular time assigned, WNLC, 1490kc.

Maine

Bangor—Mondays to Fridays, 1:15 p. m., Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WABI, 1230kc.
Lewiston—Mondays to Fridays, 11:30 a. m., WCOU, 1240kc.
Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.
Presque Isle—Week days, 5 p. m., WAGM, 1450kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45 p. m., direct from Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston — The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m. Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL; Mondays to Fridays, 6:15 p. m., 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), WRUL and WRUW.
Greenfield—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:30 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Pittsfield—Mondays through Fridays, 2 p. m., WBRK, 1340kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m., WMAS, 1450kc.
West Yarmouth—Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 10:30 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.

New Hampshire

Portsmouth — No regular time assigned, WHEB, 750kc.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 5 p. m., Saturdays, 2 p. m., WFCI, 1420kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 2 p. m., WCAX, 1230kc.
Rutland—Week days, 9:45 a. m., WSYB, 1490kc.
St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m., WQDM, 1420kc.
Waterbury—Daily, 11 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Boston — The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building: Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m. Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL, Mondays to Fridays, 6:15 p. m., 6.04mc (49.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m), WRUL and WRUW.

Missouri

Kansas City—Mondays to Fridays, 12 noon, W9XA, 26.00mc (11.05m).

Republic of Panama

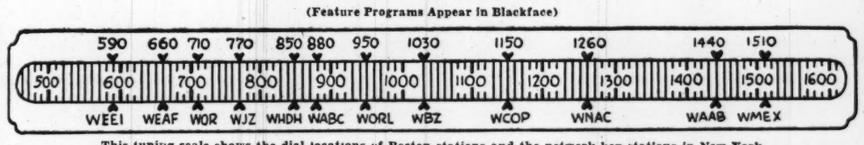
Colon—Weeks days, 7:30 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).
Panama City—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, HP5A (shortwave), 11.70mc (25.64m).

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	The Music Box	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Philadelphia Orchestra	Sports and Music
3:15	"About Us"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Sports and Music
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	The Guiding Light"	Saul Caston, conductor,	Sports and Music
3:45	Astronomy Program	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Milton Kaye, soloist	Sports and Music
4:00	Concert Orchestra	Studio Talk	"Backstage Wife"	Philadelphia Orchestra.	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Concert Orchestra	Studio Talk	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Around the Hub	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"The Johnson Family"	"Melody Mirror"
4:45	Press News	Army Maneuvers; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	"Superman"	"We, the Abbotts"	'Jack Armstrong': drama	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	'Capt. Midnight': drama	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Alpineers": orchestra
6:30	Treasury of Song	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World of Today	Lowell Thomas, news	Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow	Sports; Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Touchdown Tips"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News,	Dance Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"This Man's Army"	"Pu Mu Chu"	"Pu Mu Chu"	News
7:30	Al Pearce and His	Grand Central Station	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger":	Dance Music
7:45	Gang: songs; orch.	Grand Central Station	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	PM Reporter
8:00	Kate Smith; Ellen	"Ask the Children"	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:15	Drew, drama;	"Ask the Children"	Graham; orchestra	J. Crowley's Press Conf.	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:30	guests; orches-	Raymond Scott's Orch.	"Information, Please!"	"The Green Hornet":	Dramatization
8:45	tra; Elmer Davis	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	drama	Financial talk
9:00	"Playhouse," with	Dramatic sketch	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Ray Bloch's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service	"Classical Album"
9:30	"First Nighter";	"Michael and Kitty";	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Milton Berle; C. Laugh-	"Classical Album"
9:45	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch; News	House"; variety	ton; Shirley Ross; orch.	"Classical Album"
10:00	"Hollywood Pre-	Rochester Civic Orch.,	"Wings of Destiny";	Network Sports	Five Star News
10:15	miere"; drama	G. F. Harrison, cond.	dramatic sketch	Network Sports	George Harris's Orch.
10:30	Roger N. Baldwin	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	Variety Show: Ralph	Network Sports	Dance Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Holiday Parade	Dumke & Budd Hulick	Network Sports	Dance Orchestra
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Dance Bands
11:15	Master Works of	Weather; Music	Local news; Weather	"What Price Defense?"	Dance Bands
11:30	Music; Dick Howard	"Music You Want"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Variety Show: Benny	"Day's End"
11:45	Jones' Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Goodman's Orchestra	"Day's End"; News

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"On Your Toes"	"Musical Clock"; News,	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; News	Reveille Roundup	George and Dixie, songs.	Headline News	
7:45	News; Weather	News; weather	'Good Morning'; music.	Organ Recital	
8:00	The World Today	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Eight Bells": music	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast: music	Weather; local news	Morning Watch: talk	"Post Exchange"; Army
8:30	Carl Moore's Rowdy	Headline News; Music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Camp Program
8:45	Revue	Morning Toast	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Farm and Home News
9:00	Press News	News; talk; music	"News and Rhythm"	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	Hits and Encores	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	Merry-Go-Round: music.	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	"Young Americans	"Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	Merry-Go-Round: music.	Jim and His Texas
9:45	in the Making"	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition	Ramblers
10:00	"March of Youth";	"Millwheel"; music	Reflections in Rhythm:	"Rainbow House"; youth	Studio Program
10:15	play; music; games	News; Music	"Parade of Stars"	show, with Bob Emery	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Salute So. America	Rakov's Orchestra	"America the Free"	"Rainbow House"; youth	Shopping News
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	Rakov's Orchestra	"America the Free"	show, with Bob Emery	Shopping News
11:00	News; 'Kay Thomp-	NBC Symphony Or., Leo-	"Lincoln Highway";	Baritone and Organ	Music
11:15	son"; music; drama	pold Stokowski, cond.;	dramatic sketch	Studio Speaker	Letter-Quest
11:30	Voice of Broadway.	children's musical party	"Saturday Vaudeville"	'Pan Americana' Defense	Joe Rubin's Discoveries.
11:45	Gardener's Clinic	Weather; Music	with Jim Ameche; orch.	News Reporter	Five Star News
12:00	Theater of Today:	News; "Man on the	"Musical Roundup"	Student Radio Club	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	Clayton Collyer	Farm"	Walter Kidder, songs	Student Radio Club	Popular Music
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	"Call to Youth"	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; Weather; Music.
12:45	wood"; drama	Hour: speakers; orch.	Matinee in Rhythm	"Italian Melodies"	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	News Service	Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Network Program	"Musical Mailbox" with
1:15	Boston College-	News	Penn - Cornell football	Dept. of Agriculture	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	Boston University	"What's on the Air"	game	Harvard - Yale football	Ann Bromberg, soprano.
1:45	football game	Harvard - Yale football	Penn - Cornell football	game	Short Story Editor
2:00	Boston College-	game	game	Harvard - Yale football	Johnny Messner's Orch.
2:15	Boston University	Harvard - Yale football	Penn - Cornell football	game	Nancy Mace, soprano
2:30	football game	game	game	Harvard - Yale football	Horace Benson's Orch.
2:45	Boston College-	Harvard - Yale football	Penn - Cornell football	game	Five Star News
3:00	Boston University	game	game	Harvard - Yale football	Sports Results
3:15	football game	Harvard - Yale football	Penn - Cornell football	game	Sports Results
3:30	B. C.-Boston Univ.	game	game	Harvard - Yale football	Sports Results
3:45	football game	Harvard-Yale game	Penn-Cornell game	game	Sports Results
4:00	The Music Box	Notre Dame - Southern	"It's Dance Time"	Fordham - St. Mary's	Song Stylist
4:15	N. E. to the Colors.	California football game	"It's Dance Time"	football game	Melody Mirror
4:30	N. E. to the Colors.	Notre Dame - Southern	Sports Commenta	Minnesota - Wisconsin	Melody Mirror
4:45	Radio Bulletin	California football game	Pan Americana	football game	Melody Mirror
5:00	Matinee in Meadow-	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	"Music for Everyone";	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15	brook	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	orchestra; soloists	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30	Matinee in Meadow-	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	Male Vocal Trio	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45	brook; Football	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	Business Drama	Sports Matinee	Five Star News
6:00	News comments	News; Music Interlude	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15	Football Summary	Lum 'n' Abner	Football Roundup	Dinner Concert	"The Alpineers"; orch.
6:30	Elmer Davis	Sports Digest; Defense	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	News Review	Musical Rendesvous	U. C. L. A.-Santa Clara	Sports reports
7:00	'People's Platform':	Message of Israel	"Quiz of Two Cities"	football game	Harry Morrissey's Orch.
7:15	informal discussion	Message of Israel	"Quiz of Two Cities"	U. C. L. A.-Santa Clara	Five Star News
7:30	'Job Hunters'; guest	Little Ol' Hollywood	Grand Ole Opry	football game	Dance Music
7:45	speakers	Little Ol' Hollywood	Grand Ole Opry	"Inside of Sports"	Barry Wood, songs
8:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Football Review	Knickerbocker Playhouse	Soldiers' Quiz, from	Round Table discussion.
8:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Meet the Band"	Knickerbocker Playhouse	Army Base, Boston	Round Table discussion.
8:30	'Hobby Lobby"; D.	Bishop and the Gar-	'Truth or Consequences':	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Dance Music
8:45	Elman, m. c.; News	goyle: dramatisation	quiz program	News Service	Jerry Sears' Music
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	"Frontline Headlines"	National Barn Dance:	Chicago Theater: Op-	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	eretta, "Carmen";	cal Album
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	NBC Concert Orchestra,	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	Marion Claire, soprano;	Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	Frank Black, conductor	Orchestra	Jan Peerce; Igor Gorin	cal Album
10:00	Serenade"; music	Hemisphere Revue: va-	Sports; Newsreel	Cedric Foster, News	Five Star News
10:15	Public Affairs	riety show; soloists; or.	Joseph Gallicchio's Or.	Dance Orchestra	Musical Program
10:30	Juan Arvizu, songs	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	"Microphone Tours":	Dance Orchestra	U. S. Marines
10:45	News; Sports	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	"This Is Your Navy"	Don Bovay, songs	Chico Simone's Orch.
11:00	Weather; Dance	News; Music	News Service	Network program	Dance Orchestra
11:15	Time; Howard	Weather; Dance Orch.	Local News; Weather	Art Kassel's Orchestra	Dance Orchestra
11:30	Jones' Orch.; Blue	Art Jarrett's Orchestra.	Riverboat Revels; Pete	Rodeo: Stu. Wilson, m. c.	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Barron's Orchestra	Art Jarrett's Orchestra.	Brescia's Orchestra	Vocalists	"Day's End"; news

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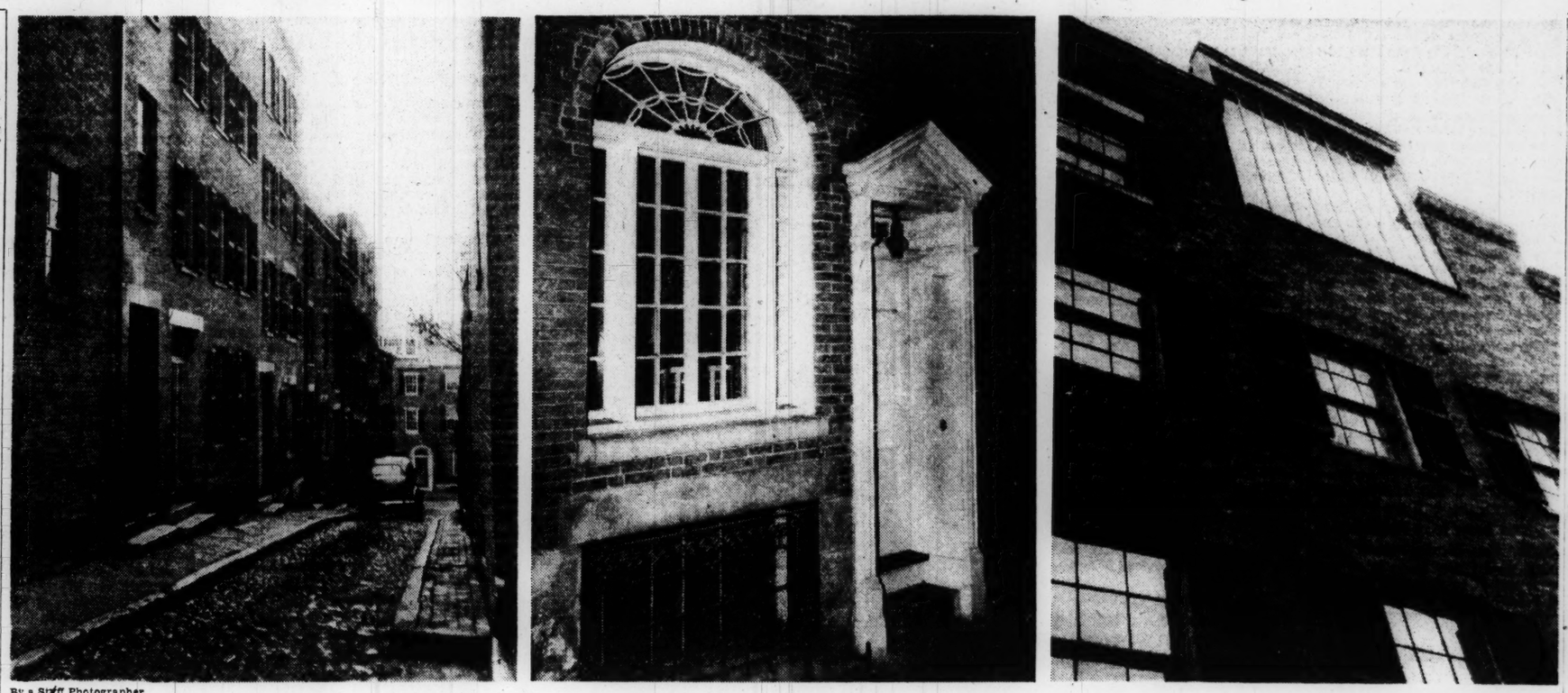

By a Staff Photographer

The Lure of Boston's Beacon Hill Is Strong Magnet to Modern Home Buyer

Boston proper's last central stronghold of single-family residences is bound by tradition and the inherent love of its people for cobblestone lanes and colonial doorways. The photos are (left) Acorn Street, which is experiencing a home sales boom. Center—One of Acorn Street's prize doorways. Right—Looking toward the rooftops on Acorn Street where families living close to the sky make full use of the view with story-high windows. They look out upon some of the purely typical Boston scenes.

Mellow Single-Family Houses On Beacon Hill Selling Fast

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For the first time in more than 10 years the mellowed dignity and quaint charm of Beacon Hill's single-family dwellings have suddenly acquired an especial attraction for would-be homeowners, alarmed by the rising flares of Government building priorities.

Not since the market crash of 1929 drove City property owners into mortgage foreclosures and small apartments have Boston realty interests witnessed so marked a turn toward single-family-home ownership on the "Hill." It leads them to hope that the discouraging trend away from private dwellings has been stemmed by an approaching era of revitalized residential charm and tranquility.

On all sides of this one square mile of historic lore which is Beacon Hill, reports of growing sales and rentals are equally stimulating. To Hugh A. McNally, Beacon Hill realtor, the revival of the Hill as a strictly private residential district is now seen as a definite possibility with the difficulties of building new homes throwing heavy emphasis upon the security of funds invested in the older type houses.

Acorn Street's the Place

Take Acorn Street, for instance, where cobblestone streets have given back the hollow echoes of vacant rows of brick houses for some time. Recent sale of No. 3 Acorn Street to Mrs. Slater Washburn almost completes the full occupancy of the long row of brick homes today where footwear scrapers, lamps, doorways and windows are worthy examples of the decorative arts.

To be in tune with Beacon Hill is something more than reverence for tradition, say the people who now live there. For here is residential tranquility in the midst of a great city, in the shadow of the State House, with the Public Garden and Boston Common for a backyard. Convenience is coupled with low prices ranging from $5,000 to $10,000 for four stories and a roof-top sweep over most of Boston.

But to appreciate a home on Beacon Hill, so the story goes, one must feel a wellspring of ecstasy at the mere sight of a lamppost old enough to have shone down on the heads of Revolutionary patriots. For all around the Beacon Hill resident is tradition as deeply rooted as the architecture of Bulfinch.

The houses on Acorn Street, feeling the surge of today's realty market, are of the smaller type so popular with modern home buyers. Most of them were built originally around 1827 by John Hubbard to house the coachmen of families living in the larger homes on Mt. Vernon Street. Hence the quaint cobblestone lane flanked on one side by brick front homes and on the other by high, rear-yard fences of Mt. Vernon Street homes perforated with sliding wooden panels and tiny glass peep-holes.

Ready to Use Makes Difference

It was not until the early nineteen hundreds that a Miss Constance S. Keith, who now resides on Chestnut Street, saw the possibilities of these Acorn Street homes, and had them remodeled for single family dwellings. They have always had an active demand, but never so much as now when prospective homeowners must think in terms of what is already built and ready for use.

Mr. McNally says that he has sold a half dozen Beacon Hill homes for single family occupancy in the last three months, a turnover unequalled at any other time since the boom years just following the first World War. Other realtors are equally optimistic that the private residence may yet climb back up the Hill toward the State House and regain some of the valuable ground lost to civic organizations, clubs, associations, schools, and rooming places.

"Beacon Hill," said Mr. McNally, "is the only section of Boston proper where houses are being sold for single family occupancy on any reasonably large scale. They are selling for the lowest prices in the memory of old timers, but they are still priced from one to two times the sales price of similar Boston houses in other parts of the City.

"Of course, some things have to be done to these houses to bring them up to date. But the plumbing and heating are modern. And the exteriors are still as good as when they were built with maintenance costs at a minimum."

"I believe the turn of the tide has come, that Beacon Hill can and will regain much of the aristocratic glory of the past which can come only under the heading of single family residences."

Federal Inspection of Meats For Boston Upheld by Fin. Com.

Answering complaints from certain meat dealers that Federal inspection of meats bought by the City of Boston is often "unduly harsh," the Boston Finance Commission today advised continuance of the Federal system as the best means of avoiding "scandal-making" practices.

The Commission's report, addressed to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, followed a demand from an "aggrieved" contractor that the city abandon the system of inspection by agents of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and substitute inspections by regular employees of the city.

City employees were in charge of meat inspections at city institutions until 1931, when the Federal inspection arrangements were established at the urging of the Finance Commission. Under the old system, the Commission explained, "laxity" of city agents resulted in the city's paying for more meat than it received and in the city's getting meat of a low quality while paying for high-grade meat.

Establishment of the new system resulted in reduction of 5,000 pounds a month in the amount of meat paid for by one institution, and reduction of 1,000 pounds a day in one item of vegetables. The system saved the City $200,000 during its first year of operation, the Commission went on.

Despite these things the Federal inspection system has been opposed by small meat dealers who have found themselves unable to compete with larger firms under the Federal inspection system, the Commission said. It is this sort of opposition which has flared up again in complaints about "harsh" decisions, and in the demand for abolition of the Federal system.

Foreign Policy Test Ahead In Connecticut

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 21—Connecticut's Fifth Congressional District will hold a special election on Jan. 20 and the prospect is that, for the first time in this State, the Roosevelt foreign policy will be an issue in the election.

Representative J. Joseph Smith, Democrat, has taken office as Judge of the United States District Court, and the special election to name his successor will be the chief business of politicians for the next two months. One candidate is already in the field, and there will be two more, at least.

The Fifth District lies in northwestern Connecticut, with Waterbury as its largest city and with most of its towns rural and traditionally Republican. Mr. Smith has served in Congress for seven years, but before that the Fifth District was oftener Republican than Democratic. Republicans feel that there is a chance now to recapture it.

The candidate already announced is E. Jackson Ryan of Thomaston, nominee of the newly-formed American Progressive Association. He is an isolationist and running on that platform. Republicans and Democrats, much as they might like to dodge the issue of foreign policy, are thus already being crowded into a position where they may have to take a stand.

The problem for the older parties is how to build a platform for this Fifth District race without opening still wider the rifts that already are apparent in their own ranks. In the Democratc Party, Gov. Robert A. Hurley is a thick-and-thin supporter of the President's handling of international affairs. United States Senator Francis T. Maloney, after following the President on most of his program, balked on revision of the Neutrality Act. He was willing, he said on the Senate floor, to vote for arming the merchant ships, but not for sending them into war-zone ports. Senator Maloney and Governor Hurley have had divergent views on other matters.

G. O. P. Dilemma

The Republican dilemma involves Senator John A. Danaher, outspoken isolationist, and former Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, who is outspokenly behind the President and following the Willkie leadership in Republican affairs. For the Republicans to commit themselves for or against the Roosevelt policy means a rebuke for one of these two men.

Mr. Smith takes the seat on the bench that has been vacant since the resignation of Judge Edwin S. Thomas in 1939. Senator Maloney recommended the Congressman immediately as his candidate for the judgeship, but Mr. Smith had opposed the Supreme Court packing bill and Washington comment has been that this stand kept him from the judgeship until now.

In the House he has been a prominent member of the Military Affairs Committee. One piece of legislation that he wrote and sponsored established the war educational orders program under which manufacturers received orders for war equipment, starting in 1937.

Stores Busy

There are indications that this will be the biggest Christmas in history for merchants in those Connecticut cities that are in the midst of the defense manufacturing rush. Pay rolls are still going up in Connecticut, relief loads going down.

Tax Rate Steady

Despite prosperity and greatly increased property valuations in many towns where defense housing is being built, real estate property owners can look forward to little or no reduction in their tax rates, says the State Tax Department. Reductions of half a mill or at the most one mill will be made in some towns, but that is about all.

Increased town expenses are eating up some of the increased receipts, and in some communities thrifty officials are letting the tax money accumulate as surplus. It is not legal for Connecticut municipalities to lay taxes which will produce surplus revenue, but the Tax Department says there is little it can do to stop the practice if the town voters do not object.

Old Poem No Fit In Connecticut

SALISBURY, Conn., Nov. 21 (AP)—An old New England Thanksgiving day poem starts like this:

Over the river and through the woods,
To grandfather's house we go;
The horse knows the way
To carry the sleigh
Through the white and drifting snow.

Things were different in western Connecticut this year.

Thermometers touched 80 here on Thanksgiving Eve. A tulip tree was budding, and one resident mowed his lawn.

A high school girl in Middlebury found two white violets.

Lilacs burst into bud in Woodbury.

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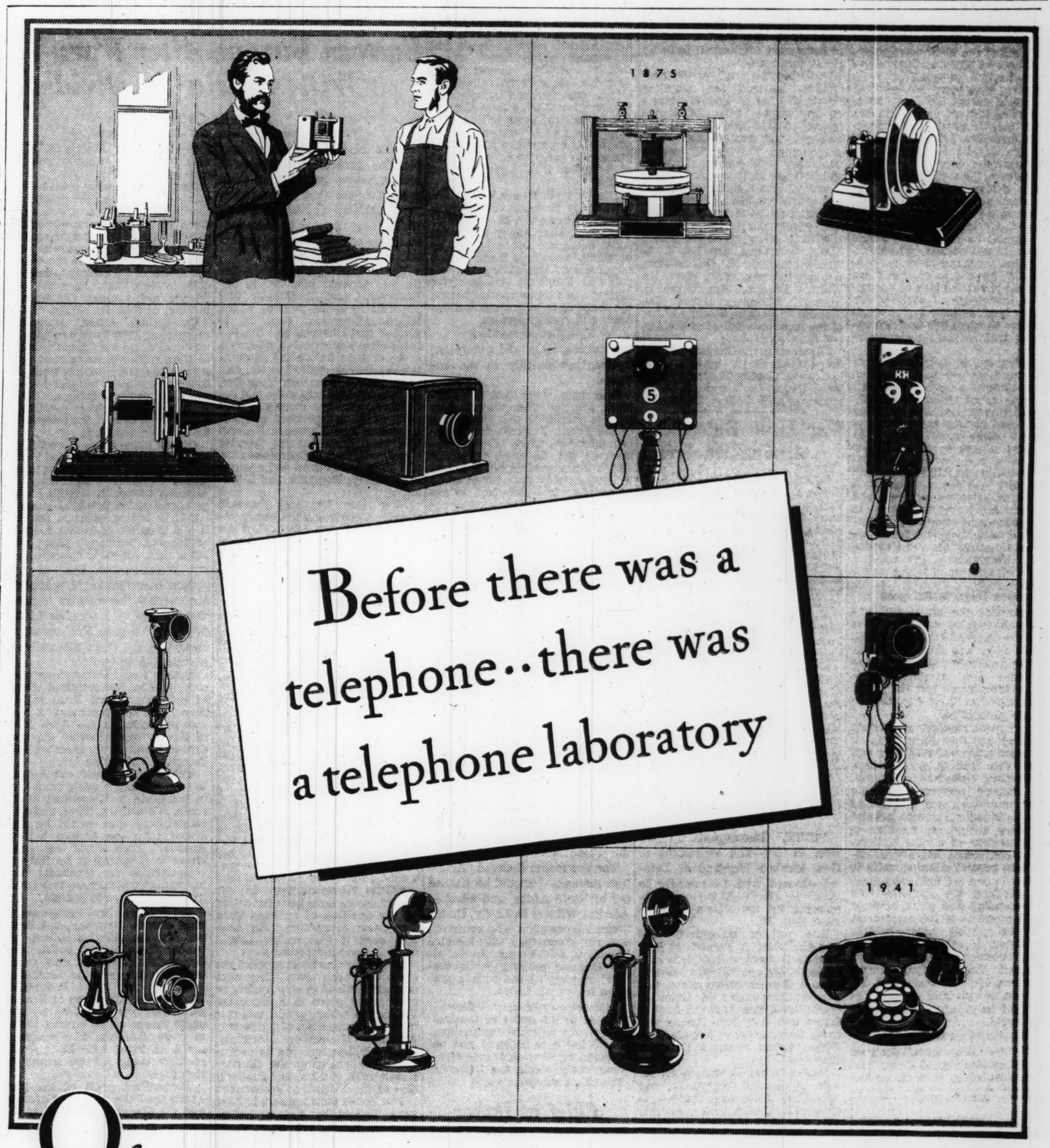

Of course there was a telephone laboratory before there was a telephone. How else could the idea of talking over wires ever have become the telephone? There had to be a laboratory where Alexander Graham Bell could make the idea work. That's what laboratories are for . . . for making ideas work . . . for making ideas work better and more cheaply.

When you want to telephone somebody anywhere at all in the country, you don't want to wait for engineers to figure out a way to do it. That's how it was when the telephone was spreading across and up and down the country. There had to be ways of finding out ahead of time what this growing carrier of voices would need. There had to be means of making sure that the ways provided for all these voices to travel back and forth would be the best possible under all conditions. Only telephone scientists and engineers could look that far ahead. There had to be the telephone laboratories before there could be the nation-wide Bell Telephone System.

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Libyan Drive Europe Invasion Prelude?

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 21—The British offensive in North Africa is estimated here to have a significance far beyond its intrinsic and immediate strategic value.

Taken in conjunction with the fact that the Royal Air Force has achieved numerical parity with the Luftwaffe and that extended naval aid from the United States promises to release some British warships from Atlantic duties, the advance across the western desert after five months of careful planning assumes the character of a prelude to "the real thing"—an invasion of Europe.

Axis Defense Plans?

So intense have been the demands for a Continental invasion—demands which are still being pushed in this country—that the Libya operations may appear on the surface as something of a sideshow, if not actually irrelevant to the major issues being decided right now in Russia. But as service chiefs here see it, success in the North African campaign is an indispensable prerequisite to victory in other spheres and the assumption of a combined initiative in North Africa Nov. 18 by Army, Navy, and RAF is held to mark a turn in the tide of war.

It is regarded as unreasonable, however, to expect a quick and decisive long-range result either on the western desert or in the development of the wider strategic issues, For although Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck has obviously achieved a tactical surprise in launching the present offensive, it wasn't in any sense a strategic surprise since Axis generals knew the blow was coming sometime and have carefully considered plans for meeting it.

What these are can only be guessed at this stage. But the anticipation in military circles here is that the enemy is likely to retire into Tripolitania with a view to shortening their own communication lines and, if possible postponing serious combat until British lines are stretched to the fullest.

The proceedings of the first two days lend color to this theory as the British pushed along at spectacular speed across inland desert spaces without being formidably opposed. The first objective of the British is declared to be the relief of Tobruk.

After That—What?

After that it may be speculated that the British will try to throw out Axis forces from North Africa, secure the Mediterranean seaboard, and either leave it at that or follow it up with an invasion of Sicily. A great deal must depend on the attitude taken by the Vichy Government, which controls vast North African territory adjoining Tripolitania and which is being forced into closer collaboration with Germany now that Gen. Maxime Weygand has been retired at the Nazis' behest.

If the Nazis can assure themselves of French collaboration at sea and in Tunisia, Morocco, and Algeria, this will constitute a great disadvantage to the British. That's the situation Berlin agents are seeking to bring about in Vichy just now, apparently with some prospects of success.

The immediate task of the Axis generals in the Western Desert is to anticipate the future nature of General Cunningham's advance. The Royal Navy has repeatedly illustrated its capacity for checking reinforcements, therefore the Axis army must conserve available resources.

If Axis forces come south to meet the present major penetration, they'll weaken their resistance to any attack made along the coastal sector. But if they don't, a series of sweeping loops may put the British athwart the Axis lines of communication in much the same way that Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell did in his big raid that turned into an improvised offensive last winter.

Sea Control Vital

Control of sea is a determining factor—other things being more or less equal—and that the British certainly have. This means land forces can be supplied by the Navy and can be given direct operational support along the coastal sector by gunfire and by use of the fleet air arm for reconnaissance and bombing.

On the other side of the account, Nazi planes can be expected to operate from Greece and Crete and the RAF will have its hands full to prevent heavy losses among British supply vessels and warships. There is no railway in Libya, only one road being available for transport. From Alexandria to Benghasi is 600 miles or two days' steaming for cargo ships of which it is estimated a single 5,000 tonner can carry more in the way of supplies than 1,000 five-ton trucks.

The immediate tussle for supremacy is in the air and British objectives there can be defined as three-fold. They are to neutralize Axis advanced air stations by bombing, to continue the assault on shipping and Libya's two ports, Tripoli and Benghasi; and to strike as deep and hard as possible behind the Axis lines at communications bases and rear airdromes.

U. S. Equipment Used

American tanks and planes are figuring prominently in the advance.

It is noted here that the Germans are not attempting in any way to minimize the importance of the British Empire's new western offensive. They take cognizance of the far-reaching effects which the new offensive is bound to have, notably upon the question of supplies to Russia and in regard to Continental invasion by the British to which the BBC alluded in a radiocast to the French people yesterday. Following comments upon the British attack on Libya the announced said: "We want to make an appeal to all French, men, women and even children, to be prepared for an Allied disembarkation on the European Continent which may come one day. Every man, woman and child should make up his mind at once and if necessary prepare for the task he thinks will be most valuable and which he will take up in the hour of invasion in order to give the best possible support to the invading armies."

Nineteen Nations in Americas See Need of Hemisphere Unity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA — Preservation of American culture through hemisphere unity is not only possible, but imperative, declared Dr. Cosme de la Torriente, Cuban lawyer and President of the 19-Nation Conference here of National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation.

Stating that every continent of the world except the Americas is now being ravaged by war and tyrants, Mr. Cosme de la Torriente urged immediate action to unite the Western World and to spread mutual understanding.

Dr. James Shotwell of the United States delegation spoke for the American group, emphasizing that hemisphere co-operation cannot be imposed by any state or nation; that it must be based on a genuine interest in one another. "The world crisis has taught us to be less provincial," he concluded, "and we have set about the task of acquiring a knowledge of each other's history and outlook . . . which promises to make this work an enduring basis of real understanding."

Setting out to develop ways of promoting mutual understanding, the conference discussed proposals to bring about reciprocal knowledge of American nations, including such items as free entry for educational films from country to country; adequate protection for composers and writers throughout Pan-America; Inter-American copyright revisions; ways and means of selecting students and teachers for travel and study in other American countries; government financial support for Intellectual Co-operation; and a setting up of standards of International Law with uniformity in the Americas.

Open Doors to Refugees

Lamenting the harsh and unjust treatment of exiled scholars in many occupied countries today, a resolution was introduced asking the American countries to give domiciles and employment to these unfortunates lest the world be deprived of their contribution to this generation.

A proposal meeting with much approval was that students in all American nations should learn and know the leading personalities, benefactors, defenders of liberty, and historic personages of the other American states; that men of prestige in natural science, art and literature should be familiar to all Americans of all the Nations.

The conference has divided itself into several working units to work out plans and final resolutions for effecting the Pan-American understanding and unity outlined in the purposes of the conference.

At the opening session, held in the Cuban House of Representatives, President Batista of Cuba officiated. The principal address by Prime Minister Antonio S. De Bustamante pledged support to the fight for freedom in this wartorn world.

An American Brotherhood

"We are all brothers," declared the Prime Minister of Cuba, "and we are united by such strong and necessary ties that we, in fact, constitute a great international family." Asserting that nothing could cement this family as effectively as unity of culture, he pleaded for using all means of contemporary civilization to bring about this result.

Outlining the work of the conference, he said the Americas should develop tri-lingual peoples on the entire American Hemisphere, so that they can all understand and communicate with one another. This would involve familiarity with Spanish, English, and Portuguese. Exchanges of professors, students, natural scientists and artists would be promoted by governments as actively as they raise armies and navies.

With Dr. Shotwell on the United States delegation are Dr. I. L. Kandel, Virginia C. Gildersleeve, William Sanders, Edith Ware, Dr. William Berrien, Mrs. Laura D. Barney, Malcolm Davis, Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, Sterling Fisher of the American School of the Air, and Dr. George Zook.

Observers at the Conference from the United States include John Lockwood, Charles Thomson of the State Department, and Dr. J. H. Furbay of Mills College, California.

War Issue Raised Against Buchman

LONDON, Nov. 21 (AP)—Mr. A. P. Herbert, author and Member of Parliament, introduced a motion today in the House of Commons asking the Government to invoke defense regulations against any organization of which Dr. Frank D. N. Buchman is the "acknowledged leader or any company of which he was still director on Dec. 5, 1941."

Mr. Buchman, an American of Allentown, Pa., is the founder and leader of the Oxford Group, a religious organization.

Mr. Herbert's motion expressed belief that Mr. Buchman and some of his followers "have dangerous sympathies with the government and the system . . . with which His Majesty is at war."

Weygand Ousted by Vichy; Defense in Africa Urged

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Nov. 21 (AP)—The retirement of Gen. Maxime Weygand as Delegate-General and Commander in Chief in North Africa was announced by the Pétain Government Nov. 20.

The post of Delegate-General was abolished. A Permanent Secretariat General will replace it.

Gen. Alfonse Juin, released from a German prison camp, was named Commander in Chief of the untested French North African forces, and Gen. Jean Barrau was made Commander of French West Africa, where strategic Dakar is situated.

Vice-Admiral Fenard, a former aide of General Weygand's, was appointed Permanent Secretary-General for French Africa. Another aide, named Chatel, was appointed Governor-General of Algeria.

"British-American Attack"

His departure coincided with a demand voiced by the German-controlled Paris press for an immediate defense of Africa against what was described as "British-American attack," and came also at a time when the British were driving westward into Libya in an effort to sweep the Germans and Italians out of Africa.

[The State Department in Washington announced that it was reviewing the entire relationship with France because of General Weygand's removal, which was called an ominous development in growing Franco-German collaboration which might be seriously detrimental to American interests.]

Defense of Africa

General Weygand, Allied Generalissimo when France was beaten by Germany, was said to have been cool toward increased collaboration with Germany, and his "retirement" followed three full days of urgent conference with Marshal Pétain.

The Nazi-governed Paris newspaper Nouveaux Temps called for the "immediate defense of Africa."

The newspaper declared "American influences" should be cleaned out of North Africa, and attacked Admiral William D. Leahy, United States Ambassador, who conferred urgently Wednesday with Marshal Pétain. It said France should allow German military "collaboration" in carrying out such a program in French Africa.

[There was no clear information as to the cause of General Weygand's reported resignation, but it has been believed that he favored collaboration with Germany only within the limits of France's armistice terms.]

Chief at Dakar

Wide World

Gen. Jean Barrau

Appointed by Vichy regime as Commander of French West Africa, in which strategic Dakar is located.

Federation Plan

By a Staff Artist

Will This Be Eastern Europe After War?

The Poles and Czechoslovaks are reported to be pointing toward the establishment after the war of an independent and autonomous East European Federation along the lines shown in the above map. The Federation, according to the plan, will consist of three founder states, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, with Hungary, Rumania and Lithuania joining in later. The fate of Austria under this arrangement is uncertain.

Eastern Europe After War: Will Austria Be Divided?

By Ernest S. Pisko
Former Viennese Journalist, now in the United States

While the necessity for postwar planning generally is considered rather remote, nevertheless there are indications that plans are being formulated in Eastern Europe which may assume a hard-and-fast form before the major powers take the situation in hand.

The Polish Government-in-Exile has adhered officially to the Roosevelt-Churchill Charter and participated in the meeting of the Allied governments Sept. 24 to further that Charter. But the Polish Labor Minister Jan Stanczyk, in an address before the International Labor Organization and also in an interview in New York Oct. 23, intimated that the Poles and the Czechoslovaks are aiming at creation of an independent and autonomous East European Federation consisting of three founder states, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia—later to be joined by Hungary, Rumania, and Lithuania.

Now the Roosevelt-Churchill Charter visualizes a uniformly demilitarized Europe dependent for its safety on an international security force and resting on economic collaboration and cultural freedom—a design in which the projected East European Federation could hardly be said to fit.

One significant feature of the plan outlined by Mr. Stanczyk is the fact that it omits to mention Austria.

Intended Omission

Now even though Austria is the smallest of all states in the Danube Basin, as to size and number of population, it could not well be overlooked by the architects of the East European Federation. That they did not mention it, must, therefore, be considered a conscious omission — presumably a cautious hint at their intention to exclude Austria from membership.

Such an intention would be in accord with the attitude that Poland has displayed during the last 12 months. The Polish Government-in-Exile and its official and unofficial representatives in the United States have been hesitating on the question of entering upon any closer association with Austria, even if that nation should again become independent.

At first the Czechoslovaks did not share the Polish view. They were strongly inclined to give Austria an appropriate place in a Danubian Federation which would embrace most of the countries of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. Gradually, however, the Poles succeeded in changing the Czechoslovak point of view, and similarly that of the Yugoslav Government.

The Polish view appears to have been backed by certain British quarters which are in open or veiled opposition to Mr. Churchill's policy and advocate the adoption of a so-called "realistic" view of European affairs — by which they exclude all idealistic experiments.

Little Cause of Friction

Nevertheless, the Polish policy toward Austria appears strange. As a result of the peace treaty of St. Germain, Poland and Austria had no borders in common. Thus, the main reason for friction was missing.

Economically, the two states could make up each other's deficiencies, Poland being a predominantly agricultural country, Austria being predominantly industrial.

That Austria could not import as many agricultural and mineral products from Poland in the past as it would have wished, was mainly due to the Polish-Czechoslovak trade war on the one hand and to German pressure on the other.

Both these obstacles would be removed through a federation which would include Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Austria. Few other points of friction would seem likely to emerge. Austria would be able to play a salutary role in such an association.

That already was evident in November, 1940, when the Polish and Czechoslovak Governments decided to bury their former grievances and join in the fight against Hitler. This rapprochement was due to a high degree to the ceaseless efforts of a prominent Austrian exile in New York. Now, the new friends are turning against the initiator of their friendship.

To exclude Austria from the prospective East European bloc as an equal could only mean tying it to Germany or some form of partition. To isolate Austria would be to make the same blunder as was made in postwar Europe. Every Austrian would fight to the utmost any attempt to have the mistake of St. Germain repeated.

On the other hand, it would not seem in the interest of the Poles, Czechoslovaks, or Yugoslavs to increase Germany permanently by Austrian assets. If anything may be considered a potential guarantee for a lasting peace in Europe, it is a decrease of, rather than an addition to, Germany's size, population, and economic strength.

Intention Held Obvious

Seen from that angle, it appears obvious that the omission to mention Austria as a member of the proposed Eastern bloc seems to show that the other alternative—partition—is in view.

Austria would seem to have been chosen to be the principal victim of these ambitions. Prior to Mr. Stanczyk's announcement, a map was published in the April issue of New Europe showing the borders of a tentatively sketched East European Federation.

This border would cut Austria in two, running roughly from Linz in the north to Klagenfurt in the south. Vorarlberg, Tirol, and part of Salzburg thus would be separated from the eastern half of Austria. They would be given either to Germany or to Italy as compensation for territorial "adjustments" which these two countries would have to sustain.

Not only was East Prussia to remain outside Germany, but Breslau and the Silesian salient between the former Polish and Czechoslovak borders also would be separated from the Reich and included in the Federation. Whether the separation of Breslau from Germany would be an adequate means of preserving peace, may be doubted. The suggested union of Tirol with Italy would scarcely bring Europe nearer to that goal.

The salient point of the plan which the Poles have now brought into the open is the return to the idea of compensations. The aims and interests of some European countries, especially of those in the east, are so diverse and their willingness to make one-sided concessions is so weak that an agreement seems to be within reach only if the most helpless country is sacrificed for the benefit of the others. So Austria presumably must be carved up.

The question is whether these plans, if they are accurately diagnosed, do not involve a return to and display of all the old characteristics of 1918.

Holiday in Iceland Delayed by Turkeys

By the Associated Press

Reykjavik, Iceland, Nov. 21

United States Army and Marine forces stationed at this North Atlantic outpost decided to postpone their Thanksgiving celebration until Nov. 27.

No politics involved.

The reason: a shipload of turkeys, indispensable to the holiday, had not yet arrived.

Germans Seek To Get Hold Of French Africa

Continued from Page 1

of Germany's need. Should the fortunes of war go against the German forces in Tripoli, it might become essential for Germany to use the French naval bases in Tunis, Agiers, French and Spanish Morocco, in a countereffort to bottle up the British fleet in the Mediterranean.

Attention is therefore focused on the price which German diplomacy is prepared to offer Vichy for its assistance in Northwest Africa.

Little is known in France about the conversations the German Ambassador, Otto Abetz, had with Marshal Pétain during his stay in Vichy as Hitler's representative at the state funeral of General Huntziger beyond the fact that he was guest at the Marshal's table on three consecutive days. This has been enough, however, to rouse national curiosity as to what they talked about.

It would be no surprise, however, if the line of demarcation between Occupied and Unoccupied France were modified in favor of the Vichy Government, giving it further control north and west, and including Paris.

Paris Site Favored

The Marshal has several times said that it is difficult to govern France except from Paris. To arrange evacuation of Paris, making it possible for the Marshal's government to enter Paris, would be a gesture on the part of Hitler which would be much appreciated by the French Government.

To deduce from that, however, that the Vichy Government is willing to make important concessions modifying its policy of aloofness from the war is regarded as unjustified.

No public act has indicated anything in the Marshal's attitude in that respect, although a further interview for Ambassador Abetz just before he went to Paris with General Weygand who had been summoned to Vichy from Algiers by the Marshal has brought North Africa into the picture.

Loyalty to Vichy

No one has overlooked the vigor with which General Weygand has urged his men to "Remain strong, disciplined and united behind our Chief, the Marshal," in his retiring address to the Army. General Weygand has emphasized his loyalty to the Vichy regime with increasing insistence of late.

[A Swiss newspaperman, Robert Voucher of the Gazette de Lausanne, had an extended interview with the General after touring Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco, and said categorically: "General Weygand is absolutely loyal to the Chief of State. Those who accuse him of maintaining any connections with Gen. Charles de Gaulle are speaking a monstrosity."

Voucher quoted Weygand as saying: "My house is glass, my mind glass and my heart too. Everyone can see clearly there." And Voucher added: "One fact is certain, as I ascertained for myself in Algeria, Tunis, and Morocco; namely, that it is the sentiment of North Africa to have nothing to do with Gaullism. The political course of General Weygand here is French and only French. . . ."]

It may be asked, in view of these statements, which are now confirmed by the General's remarks on retiring, why should General Weygand step aside?

The answer would appear to lie in the fact that whatever Weygand himself may have thought, his name was a symbol of the most tenacious nationalist feeling in the French Army. If German diplomacy wished to consolidate its position in the French colonies, this symbol had to be changed. An independent French nationalism would seem therefore to persist and, in spite of all, to present a continuing problem to the Vichy administration there.

100,000 Frenchmen At Work in Reich

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—The Berlin Radio broadcast heard today by NBC said that "the 100,000th French laborer has just left Paris to work in Germany."

It added that the departure of the latest group of workers was made an occasion for a ceremony "with speeches describing the possibilities awaiting French workers in Germany."

Those Cunningham Brothers Lead British Libyan Advance

CAIRO, Egypt, Nov. 21 (AP)—The sudden new British advance into Libya is being led by Lieut. Gen. Sir Alan Gordon Cunningham, professional soldier who is rated an expert in heavy artillery, antiaircraft, machine guns and—strangely, for an old Army man—naval strategy.

Out at sea, Sir Alan's brother, Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, as commander of the British Mediterranean fleet, has been making the army job easier for many months past by his sudden swoops on Axis convoys bound for Libya.

Running the air arm of the new offensive is Air Vice-Marshal Arthur Coningham, an Australian who first flew during the World War.

These three big C's, which the British are counting on to spell "confusion" with a capital letter for German-Italian military aspirations in Africa, are backed by Gen. Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck, general officer commanding British forces in the Middle East.

Sir Alan, who was Knighted last May after he had pretty well rubbed the name of Italy off the map of Somaliland and Ethiopia, is Commander of the new Eighth Army, or Army of the West.

It was formed when the old Army of the Nile was split in two, one part staying in the western desert and the other going into Syria and Palestine under Lieut. Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson.

Sir Alan has his headquarters at a secret spot in the desert, where he and his staff are well dug in and where he spends whatever time he is not flying to visit has far-flung units.

A Brigade Major and General Staff officer in the World War, he was posted to Singapore afterward, then went home to England to pass the Naval Staff College and specialize in machine gun and heavy artillery problems. When the war broke out he was in command of an antiaircraft division in Reading.

His slogan, by popular acclaim of his troops, is the order of the day he issued on the eve of the Jubaland campaign in East Africa: "Hit them; hit them hard; and hit them again."

Air Vice-Marshal Arthur Coningham is a native of Brisbane, Australia, holder of the D. S. O., D. F. C. and Military Cross for his World War exploits.

He started out with the New Zealand infantry, serving in Samoa and Egypt, but transferred to the fledgling R. F. C. in 1916 and fought on the western front. Now his title is Commander of the Air Force in the western desert.

Secrecy Unviolated In Libyan Assault

By the Associated Press

The zero hour for the new British Imperial drive into Axis-held Libya was reached with the same air-tight secrecy that prevailed when the then British African commander, Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, sent his troops across the desert in December, 1940.

At that time General Wavell foiled the spies swarming over Cairo by playing a pleasant game of golf on the eve of the attack.

Exactly how the secrecy of the new attack was preserved by his successor, Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, is still a secret.

British Advance 80 Miles In New Drive Into Libya

Continued from Page 1

tions and airdromes along the coast.

That the re-invasion of Libya would not continue to be so easy was acknowledged, British officers stating that the Germans have taken many pains to build up a force of seasoned veterans in fortified positions, despite the constant losses inflicted by the British fleet on the Axis transport system from Europe.

The Germans are known to have at least two divisions—up to 30,000 men—of armored troops between Tobruk and Bardia, and the Italians had at least one division south of Tobruk.

British observers said the German Air Force might be able to help the defense from airdromes in Crete, Greece, and Yugoslavia. What strength the Germans and Italians have behind the frontal positions in Libya itself was not stated, but it was said that they had built Bardia up into a bristling fortress, applying the lessons they learned in their long and costly efforts to take the British outpost of Tobruk.

This German army, bolstered by Italians, must face a British striking force which is avowedly the newest, finest and best-equipped in the Empire.

The joint British command is headed by Dublin-born Lieut. Gen. Sir Alan Gordon Cunningham for the Army; his brother, Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, for the Navy; and Air Vice-Marshal Arthur Coningham (correct), an Australian, for the RAF.

When the blow fell, it was heavy, the Air Ministry saying the RAF had attacked and was attacking "a variety of targets with a ferocity never yet seen or experienced in North Africa." Seven Axis troop carriers were claimed shot down in one preliminary engagement.

Rain Fails to Halt Drive

The land forces moved up to the barren border zone on Monday night and bivouacked for a few hours of sleep. But a rainstorm swept over the desert.

In his secret underground headquarters General Cunningham refused to let this delay him, declaring that he knew his task was a tough one but was confident of success and that the morale of his men was high.

As the man who crushed the Italian East African Empire, he has experienced plenty of bad weather and rough going before.

The phenomenally hard rain packed the sands on the high plateau but washed out roads and trails nearer the coast. It suddenly stopped in the morning.

The going was admittedly made difficult along shore, where two German armored divisions were spread out, but both sides were troubled for the RAF reported sighting 200 Italian tanks, armored cars and trucks bogged down in one sector.

U. S.-Made Tanks Used

It was at Sidi Omar, a score of miles south of the Mediterranean shore, and at Fort Maddelena, 50 miles from the coast, that the main force of the British armored thrust was first directed, squadrons of tanks from the United States dashing across the sands.

The British appeared intent on a flanking movement, aimed at getting around the powerfully defended Axis border fortress of Bardia—and perhaps forming an early juncture with the British forces at Tobruk, besieged since last April 11. Free Polish troops recently have reinforced that garrison, which has vowed never to march out except to meet its own men.

The British forces—far different from the "token army" with which Sir Archibald P. Wavell drove across most of Libya in 35 days last winter and then was driven out again in 18 last spring—are heavily equipped with the finest weapons from Britain and the United States.

Well-Equipped Force

For four months past, American-made planes, tanks, guns, bombs and bullets have been heaped in ever-increasing numbers on Egyptian docksides. Whole units of the new army are fitted with American tanks; many squadrons of bombers and fighters are formed entirely of United States manufactured aircraft.

U. S. and the Middle East

LONDON, Nov. 21 (AP)—Major General George H. Brett, Chief of the United States Army Air Corps, declared today it would be "up to America to supply air reinforcements to the middle east if the present Libyan drive extends over a long period.

General Brett, who has been consulting Royal Air Force officials on co-ordination of American and British effort, said he would leave shortly for Cairo en route to the United States.

"I believe it is the British plan to standardize on American equipment in the middle east," he said.

His reference to "air reinforcements" was taken to mean an increase of the present flow of American-made airplanes, which already have been sent to the middle east in considerable numbers for use by British pilots.

General Brett said the outcome of the air fighting in the British Libyan offensive should give a clear picture of certain types of American airplanes.

After a week's stay in Cairo, he will return to the United States where, he said, "my chief problem . . . will be to eliminate the time-lag between the period when an airplane leaves the production line in the United States and when it can be put in operation" by the British.

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Mass Killings Mark 'Hostage Terror'

LONDON, Nov. 21 (AP) — The Inter-Allied Information Committee asserted that more than 100,000 persons had been killed, many thousands imprisoned, and whole villages deprived of meat or burned down in the "hostage terror" sweeping nine Axis-occupied countries of Europe.

Britain, Russia, and the nine occupied countries are represented on the Committee.

The 4,500-word formal report said the hostage system was invented by the Italians in their Easter invasion of Albania in 1939, was extended by the Germans and "received its most ruthless application" in Bulgarian reprisals on six Greek cities where 15,000 persons were killed in a single expedition.

Here is the picture as given by the Committee:

Greece—A total of 15,000 were killed in six small Thracian villages by a Bulgarian motorized force and bombers because of the death of only 19 Bulgarians. Thousands of hostages seized by the Italians have been killed or are missing. The Germans use the principle of "collective responsibility" in exacting similar lives, and have burned whole cities in Crete because of attacks on Nazi troops.

Poland—"No less" than 82,000 Poles have been executed in two years by the Germans and "execution sentences are pronounced daily in great numbers." Hostages have been executed from every village unable to meet German grain levies. Three hundred ammunition workers were chosen from 2,000 and shot to break a strike. Thirty polish actors were executed for the assassination of the Polish film actor, Igo Sym, who was an informer for the Gestapo.

Yugoslavia—More than 5,000 were executed by the Germans aside from the "real warfare" now conducted against the Serbian guerrillas. Axis-Allied Croat officials are exacting "100-for-1" retribution for slain Croat soldiers, the hostages "including innocent women and children." The Germans use the same death scale. In some villages every tenth man is picked out and shot, then the village is burned.

Belgium — "Although many thousands have been arrested and sent to concentration camps on trumped-up or trivial charges, no murders of hostages have been reported so far."

Luxemburg—Heavy fines were imposed on towns of Luxemburg and Ettelbruck because of demonstrations in which the names of the exiled royal family were written on walls, but no killings have yet been reported. A number of persons were deported to Germany.

The Netherlands—Hundreds of former Government leaders, professors and Jews have been sent to concentration camps where many of them died. Among those arrested was the former Prime Minister, Hendrikus Colijn. Street riots and revolts have resulted. Many Dutchmen were killed by German troops. Amsterdam was fined $9,000,000.

Norway — Hundreds of fathers held as hostages because their sons fled to Great Britain. Several trade unionists were executed to break work stoppages. Another Nazi hostage move was the establishment of "industrial guards" on Norwegian railways and in factories. These guards are shot if sabotage is committed on their properties.

Czechoslovakia — Hundreds of hostages have been executed, including former Army generals and prominent Czechs jailed ever since the Nazi occupation, because of sabotage and underground activities of others. More than 1,000 others were handed over to the Gestapo "for torture, if not death."

France—At least 250 Frenchmen were shot by the Germans because of assassinated German officers. One Paris "pool of hostages" is composed of those caught on the streets during curfew hours. Heavy fines have been levied on the cities of Nantes, Roubaix, Cholet and in Alsace. One Normandy town was deprived of meat for 40 days because Free French placards were found.

No Serbian Coal

LONDON, Nov. 21 (AP) — Dr. Milosh Sekulitch, former chief medical officer at the Belgrade City Hospital in old Yugoslavia, said yesterday that not a single coal mine in Serbia was working, as a result of sabotage.

"Not one of the bigger plants can work owing to a lack of raw materials, especially in the textile industries," he asserted. "Trains must be convoyed with planes and heavily armed detachments because of the activity of guerrillas."

Dr. Sekulitch said the Bulgarian occupation of Macedonia has been "brutal," marked by many shootings, and he added that the town of Skoplje, which formerly had a population of more than 80,000, now has barely 25,000.

He said the "Chetnik" army led by Col. Draza Mihajlovitch had more than 100,000 followers, and that "this invisible force now has its high command, its own units for communications and a wireless station."

Finnish Parliament Loses Six Members

By the Associated Press

Helsingfors, Finland, Nov. 21

The State prosecutor today filed a formal indictment in the Turku (Abo) Court of Appeals against six pro-Soviet members of Parliament held on charges of treason.

The six thereby automatically lost their seats in Parliament and will be replaced by substitutes.

Food Beatings

BERLIN, Nov. 21 (AP)—Three food bootleggers in Athens were beaten and a wholesale food profiteer had his ears boxed by the head of occupied Greece's regime, General Tsolakoglu, the Berliner Lokalanzeiger said today.

The newspaper said the incidents occurred when the general supervised a raid on Athens' black bourse.

The food profiteer was the first to arouse the general's ire, the newspaper said, and had his ears boxed after an immense quantity of concealed merchandise had been found.

Five Executed

BERLIN, Nov. 21 (AP)—Five persons, convicted of preparation for high treason by a court at Brünn, have been executed, DNB reported in a dispatch from Prague.

Tokyo-Vichy Relations Taut; Size of Mission Protested

MANILA, Nov. 21 (AP)—A serious controversy was reported today to be developing between France and Japan over the size and scope of the mission with the new Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, Kenkichi Yoshizawa, which numbers 350 political and economic specialists.

Admiral Jean Darlan, Vice-Premier in Vichy, was said to have signed a note protesting on the ground that the Japanese were steadily exceeding the bounds of the agreements under which they won the right to establish bases in French Indo-China and other concessions.

The note, a French Indo-China source reported, warned Japan that it "is as important for Japan to maintain friendship with France as for France to maintain friendship with Japan."

Opinion in the French colony held that Yoshizawa's delegation virtually constituted a government capable of assuming all administrative functions in Indo-China as soon as it had become organized.

Advices from the colony said that all evidences and the best French military opinion agreed that the Japanese were not yet prepared to undertake any large-scale operations against either China or Thailand from French Indo-China.

These advices said that in some quarters it was held that a Japanese campaign against Thailand, which adjoins British Malaya with its great naval base of Singapore, was only a question of time, but preparations were not being hurried.

The Japanese strength in all Indo-China is placed at 53,000 men, but sources within the colony reported that sufficient matériel had not yet been accumulated for any concerted campaign.

In the north, from which any attack against the Chinese Provinces of Yunnan and Kwangsi would be launched, with the ultimate objective of cutting the Burma Road, Chungking supply artery, the Japanese were stated to have virtually nothing.

Travelers who have visited the northern part of French Indo-China found less than 5,000 Japanese troops and relatively little equipment.

Military experts in the colony have reported, however, that the Japanese were constructing a genuine army organization in the south, in the vicinity of Cambodia.

Most of the Japanese troops landed at Haiphong, it was stated, are transported immediately to the south by rail.

Observers contend the Japanese are convinced they can choose their own time for a possible campaign against Thailand, in the event that diplomatic pressure on Bangkok fails to accomplish desired results.

Still Smiling

International

Survivors of Sunken British Destroyer

These hardy British seamen show they're undaunted despite the sinking of their ship, the destroyer Cossack. Other British warships picked them up from the rafts on which they had escaped their stricken vessel. The British Admiralty has not disclosed where the Cossack was sunk nor by what means. It was the Cossack that intercepted the German prison ship Altmark and rescued British seamen in a Norwegian fjord, before the Nazis invaded Norway. The Cossack also played a major role in the Battle of Narvik and in more recent naval engagements.

Russians Report Beating Off New Drive Against Moscow

By the Associated Press

Friday, Nov. 21

A new German push on the Moscow front, which the Russians declared was launched Nov. 18 by strong German forces, was declared by the Moscow Radio today to have been beaten off in intense fighting.

German losses in men and machines were described in the radiocast as "tremendous sacrifices." In at least one place, Russian counter-attacks were said to have dislodged the Germans from their early gains. The Russians also declared their forces "annihilated more than 20,000 Germans" in the battle for Kerch, in announcing Russian withdrawal from the Eastern Crimean port.

The communiqué, radiocast by the Moscow Radio, asserted "our troops evacuated Kerch in an orderly manner under orders of the Soviet High Command in order to take up more advantageous positions."

"Fighting is especially tense in the northern sector of the front, where the enemy flung in large forces of tanks and infantry and tried to break through to the town "K," the Moscow Radio said.

[The town referred to as "K" is presumably Kalinin, 95 miles northwest of Moscow.]

It went on:

"All enemy attacks during the night of Nov. 18 were repulsed with heavy losses.

"One of our units supported by tanks counterattacked near "K," occupied two villages, ambushed the headquarters of a large enemy unit, wiped out 100 enemy soldiers, and destroyed many tanks, trucks, motorcycles and guns.

A German bulletin from Hitler's headquarters gave no intimation that the offensive was a new attempt to capture Moscow, merely stating that "further progress" was being made.

The Soviet report went on to say:

"A violent tank combat took place in "D" on the first day of the German offensive. The enemy failed to achieve any success, lost 400 killed, four tanks, a large quantity of other arms, and fell back.

"On Nov. 19, the enemy continued to strive forward despite heavy losses during the night. In the area "S" he threw into action 50 tanks followed by infantry. At a cost of tremendous sacrifices the Germans advanced two to three kilometers and took several villages. In one sector the Soviet infantry attacked and dislodged the enemy from the northern outskirts of "Z."

"In the Volokolamsk direction the Germans hurled in eight divisions, including four tank divisions, three infantry and one SS (Elite) divisions.

"The enemy launched an offensive simultaneously in several places trying to break through and strike at the Soviet rear. Grim fighting is in progress in the area of villages "P" and "B." Our troops are staunchly checking the enemy's violent onslaught.

"One Soviet unit ousted the enemy from two villages. . . . All German attempts to take "M" also failed, the enemy sustaining immense losses at the approaches to that village.

"On Nov. 19 Soviet troops in this area launched a violent counterattack which the Germans could not withstand, and they retired westward, evacuating many villages.

"In the Mozhaisk direction on Nov. 19 the enemy became active also, concentrating his efforts on our flank units, holding a motor road and the Mozhaisk highway. The Germans attacked simultaneously in several places and in the first hours of their offensive were able to drive a wedge into our lines.

"Fierce fighting is now in progress here. Several villages change hands continuously."

The Pravda correspondent said that "fighting in the southern sectors of the Tula direction grows in intensity."

Tula is 100 miles south of Moscow and a key point in that Capital's far-flung defense system.

The correspondent said the Germans had "lost about 50 tanks, dozens of trucks and a large number of men. However, all this has failed to dampen the enemy's ardor and he continues to strive forward."

Molotoff Son Taken?

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—The German Radio reported today that a Russian soldier, identified by competent quarters as the son of Russian Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff had been taken prisoner on the Eastern Front.

Icelanders Used To Admirals— But a Film Star!

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Nov. 20. Delayed. (AP)—An admiral and a lieutenant came ashore today—but it was the lieutenant who signed the autograph books.

Admirals are virtually a dime a dozen in Reykjavik but Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., is something else in a town which knows its Hollywood heroes and heroines as well as any American community.

Lieutenant Fairbanks is serving as public relations officer aboard a United States warship for three months' service. He is a lieutenant (junior grade).

He came ashore with other officers to see the sights of Reykjavik—but it was the other way around, for Lieutenant Fairbanks became one of the sights of Reykjavik.

He explained that he was in the United States Navy "because in times like this everyone ought to do something, no matter how little."

"I was pretty scared a couple of times on a rolling destroyer when we were hunting U-boats," he went on, "but the captain said everyone was scared the first time."

He said he had "no plans for a further screen career while the emergency lasts."

After he had left town, there still was a goodly number of Icelandic girls in the Borg Hotel lobby, waiting with their autograph books for him to return.

An admiral came out as they waited, resplendent in his gold braid, medals and ribbons. But they didn't give him a tumble.

Panama Charged by Japanese With Unfriendly Attitude

TOKYO, Nov. 21 (AP)—The Japanese Foreign Office charged Panama yesterday with an unfriendly attitude and presented firmly-worded diplomatic demands for better treatment of Japanese nationals there.

Specifically the Foreign Office renewed strong protests against the recent action of the Government of Panama preventing Japanese residents from continuing in or engaging in business there.

[Japan's original protest was rejected Nov. 7 by the Panama Government which termed it "couched in strong, even insulting terms." Panama said at that time that the law was not aimed directly at the Japanese, but "refers to a class of individuals of prohibited immigration."]

The Japanese said they were protesting not only for their subjects but for all Asiatic races.

Announcement of the protest said Panama had rejected demands for payment of indemnity for business property Japanese subjects lost under the law and showed an unwillingness to reach any amicable settlement.

It said Panama did not give Japanese time to dispose of their stocks and turned down their applications to continue temporarily in business until they could wind up their affairs.

The Japanese declared Panama's action was "racial discrimination" and "inhumane" in that it took away the means of livelihood from Japanese who had entered Panama legally.

Antiwar Action

CHUNGKING, Nov. 21 (AP)—A Chinese Army spokesman asserted yesterday that the first known anti-war organization among Japanese soldiers had been formed at Suhsien, Anhwei Province, and that the leader, a company commander named Nishibashi, had been arrested and sent back to Japan for court-martial.

One of Nishigashi's followers captured by the Chinese said the group planned an organization powerful enough to overthrow the Japanese High Command in China, the spokesman asserted.

Tojo Thanks Diet

TOKYO, Nov. 21 (AP)—The special session of the Diet formally ended today when Premier Hideki Tojo read a brief Imperial rescript thanking the Members for their cooperation.

Premier Tojo was received later by Emperor Hirohito for a report on the general state of affairs and to answer inquiries from the throne.

The newspaper Asahi said Premier Tojo would speak Nov. 25 at a meeting of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, explaining the Government's policy and asking support of the public.

Premier Tojo during the session demanded an end to the British-American economic blockade as the price of peace in the Pacific. Preparedness themes predominated in the morning papers, with most running page-one pictures of battleships and destroyers guarding the Pacific.

New Force in Malaya

SINGAPORE, Nov. 21 (AP)—The Australian Imperial forces in Malaya were strengthened yesterday by the arrival of a large contingent, which included infantrymen, airmen, technical auxiliaries, and a group of nurses.

Officials said the Army reinforcements amounted to "a substantial number," while considerable additions were made to the air squadrons already forming an important part of the far-flung British Far Eastern air defenses.

Tokyo Resignation

TOKYO, Nov. 21 (AP)—Assuming the responsibility for circumstances leading to the Miyazawa speech which upset the House of Representatives last Wednesday, Ryutaro Nagai resigned today as director of the Rule Aid League of Diet Members (Giin Domei).

"Giin Domei should take responsibility and I cannot escape responsibility as one of the leaders of the League," he said in a statement. "The only way to realize the national co-operative structure is to carry out fundamental political renovation . . . through positive suport to the Imperial Rule Assistance Association."

The Member Miyazawa's speech was banned for publication and declared "improper for this session." He resigned after being turned over to the disciplinary committee of the House of Representatives.

Later it was announced that all directors of Giin Domei had decided to resign en bloc. One political group demanded dissolution of the organization.

Exit From Shanghai

SHANGAHI, Nov. 21 (AP)—The British China coast steamer Anhwei will arrive here next Friday from Hong Kong to remove between 500 and 600 British, the British Embassy announced today.

More than 1,000 British have signified their desire to quit Shanghai because of the international situation.

The destination of the Anhwei after her call here was not given but it was believed to be either Singapore or some Indian port.

Britain Not in Japan Talks

LONDON, Nov. 21 (AP) — Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, speaking at the Thanksgiving luncheon of the American Society in London yesterday, said that although the United States - Japanese talks in Washington concerned British interests, "We have never asked and shall not ask to be represented in these conversations."

"We trust our friends," he asserted. "We have complete confidence in the United States spokesman."

He referred to talks begun this week between Japan's special envoy, Saburo Kurusu, and Ambassador Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura and President Roosevelt and Secretary Cordell Hull.

He said the Americans and British had ample reason for joint celebration.

"Once again as free men we feel the masters of our fate," he declared. "American tanks and British tanks perhaps at this very hour are giving battle to the enemy side by side in the Libyan Desert while above them American and British aircraft fight to dominate the air."

The Foreign Secretary said revision of the United States Neutrality Act "greatly inspired us in our struggle."

"We know not only what we are fighting against but what we are fighting for," Mr. Eden said. "The whole future of the world depends on understanding between our two countries."

United States Ambassador John G. Winant, paying tribute to the morale of the British, drew an analogy between their wartime peril and the great odds faced by the United States colonists at the time of their first Thanksgiving.

Attlee Tells King About Visit to U. S.

LONDON, Nov. 21 (AP)—Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, gave King George a full account of his recent visit to the United States when he lunched at Buckingham Palace yesterday.

Later in an interview Mr. Attlee said general signs indicated that United States war production was getting into its stride. The way the British people had stood up to the air raids had been Britain's most effective propaganda in the United States, he said.

Mr. Attlee attended a meeting of the International Labor Organization in New York.

Battle in Libya Is First Test By Equal British-Nazi Forces

LONDON, Nov. 21 (AP)—An indication that the British have gambled on a quick victory in the lightning surprise offensive against Libya, was given by Prime Minister Churchill in a statement yesterday.

The invasion was, he explained, by its nature one of the most extraordinary grand maneuvers in history—a thrust "like a clash of fleets and flotillas, and as in a sea battle all may be settled one way or another in the course of a few hours."

"This offensive," he went on, "has been long and elaborately prepared and we have waited for nearly five months in order that our army shall be well equipped with all those weapons that have made their mark in this near war.

" . . I do not know whether the trial of strength has yet taken place between heavy armored forces, but it cannot be long delayed.

"One thing is certain: that the British and Empire troops are animated by a long, pent-up and ardent desire to engage the enemy, feeling as they all do that this is the first time we have met the Germans at least equally well armed and equipped and realizing that part which a British victory in Libya will play upon the whole course of the war."

Having told the House of Commons that Britain's troops already had won positions of "marked advantage," and then having warned that the result of the real battle was still to come, he dispatched to the British Commanders on land, afloat and in the air, a message reminiscent of Lord Nelson at Trafalgar:

"I have it in command from the King to express to all ranks of the Army and the Royal Force in the Western Desert and to the Mediterranean Fleet His Majesty's confidence that they will do their duty with exemplary devotion in the supremely important battle which lies before them.

"For the first time, British and Empire troops will meet the Germans with ample equipment in modern weapons of all kinds. The battle itself will affect the whole course of the war. Now is the time to strike the hardest blow yet struck for final victory, home and freedom.

"The Desert Army may add a page to history which will rank with Blenheim and Waterloo.

"The eyes of all nations are upon you. All our hearts are with you. May God uphold the right."

Attack on Convoy Described

A CANADIAN PORT, Nov. 21 (AP)—Submarines which lay in wait just 30 miles off the Canadian Atlantic coast for a convoy are credited with having sunk two British freighters after trailing the convoy "a few hundred miles" beyond Belle Isle.

This region already had been marked as a danger spot in the war at sea by Navy Minister Angus L. Macdonald, who announced Nov. 5 that German submarines were operating off the coast of Newfoundland, within sight of shore.

Mr. Macdonald stated at the time that two U-boats had been attacked and one possibly had been sunk last month off the northern tip of Newfoundland, where Belle Isle stands as a sentinel above the Atlantic end of Belle Isle Strait.

Trailed for Three Days

The latest episodes in the sea war there, some 400 miles from the site of the United States Navy base on the south coast of Newfoundland and 700 miles airline from the tip of Maine, were related by the only five men of the crew of 43 to survive the sinking of one freighter.

They said their vessel went down in 40 seconds when she was torpedoed after being trailed for three days and they laid their escape to an air bubble.

Meanwhile, a second vessel in the convoy was hit by torpedoes but the crew succeeded in launching lifeboats, one of which rescued the five survivors of the first victim.

Landed by Corvette

The five were landed here by a Canadian corvette while survivors of the second vessel were landed at St. John's, Newfoundland.

The five said the submarines, after picking up the convoy 30 miles off the Canadian Atlantic coast, where the northern mouth of the St. Lawrence River empties into the Atlantic, were sought without avail by the convoy's escorts.

Depth charges were dropped continually, they said, but the submarines managed to keep away and on the third night of the grim game of hide-and-seek they surfaced suddenly just before midnight to drive their torpedoes into two freighters.

The number of vessels in the convoy was not given nor was the date of the sinkings.

Russia Gets U. S. Air Aid

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, Nov. 21 (AP)—Col. Boris Smirnoff, Commander of the first Russian Air Force unit to use American-built warplanes, said in an article in Red Star yesterday that two young United States Army officers helped train the pilots who now have taken the planes into action.

"Meanwhile from America new fighting machines are arriving," Colonel Smirnoff asserted. "With them we are arming a reserve force—a powerful air army which now is being formed at the rear so that tomorrow it can be taken to the front."

The American officers were identified as Capt. John R. Alison of Daytona Beach, Fla., and Lieut. Hubert Zemke of Missoula, Mont.

Party through their work, Colonel Smirnoff related, several air units already have taken over American planes without a single accident.

The Americans, British technicians and a force of Russian fliers got the new planes at a big airdrome built in a swampy forest far back of the fighting lines.

As soon as the planes were assembled Lieutenant Zemke went up for a demonstration flight and then he and Captain Alison began the instruction of the Russian fliers.

The Russians took the planes up for the first time one windy, rainy, raw day.

He said that by the end of the day each Russian pilot had been assigned a plane, and formation flights were started.

"The success of the Russians sincerely stirred the Americans," Colonel Smirnoff declared. "They said the Russians have a special aptitude for altitude flights and are born fighters. After a month of work we parted like old friends with a deep feeling of mutual respect."

Hitler's Blitzkrieg 'Failed'

LONDON, Nov. 21 (AP) — Ivan Maisky, Russian Ambassador to London, said today that "Hitler's blitzkrieg in the East has completely failed."

In an address at a luncheon of the Anglo-Soviet Public Relations Committee, the Ambassador said that "in the spirit of close and friendly collaboration, Britain and the U. S. S. R., together with their allies and supported by the growing revolt of the peoples of Nazi Europe and with friendly assistance from across the Atlantic, will in the end win a common victory over a common enemy."

Mr Maisky said that there was ample evidence that Hitler hoped to overrun Russia "up to the Urals in eight weeks" but that hope was now revealed as "wishful thinking."

He went on, "If the Germans hope to pass the next six months on one front in warm and quiet quarters they will be sadly disillusioned. Their winter quarters will be neither warm nor quiet as, contrary to general belief, Russian winter nowadays does not preclude the possibility of military operations and the Soviet armies will make ample use of this unique opportunity.

"Hitler declared he pursues a war of annihilation against us. Well, if he wants a war of annihilation he will get it."

Call Norwegians In U. S., Canada Soon

MONTREAL, Nov. 21 (AP)—Norwegian male subjects from 20 to 37 years old in the United States and Canada soon will be called for military service, Lieut.-Col. Arne D. Dahl of the Norwegian Military Mission to North America said here today.

With about 3,000 eligible Norwegians in Canada and thousands more below the border, he said there may be enough for a division —12,000 to 15,000 men.

State Coal Control British Workers' Plan

LONDON, Nov. 21 (AP)—The executive committee of the British Mineworkers' Federation decided at a meeting at Doncaster yesterday to support a plan for further nationalization of Britain's coal industry.

Vice-President G. Bowman said proposals for legislation placing the mines under state control had been under consideration by a joint committee representing the Federation, the Trades Union Council and the Labor Party.

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Secret Radio Hints Nazi Party Split

By Ann Su Cardwell
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Programs Recorded

There have been numerous news reports of a secret radio station operating in or near Berlin. But it is only recently that these radiocasts have been regularly recorded.

The accompanying quotations are taken from a transcript of these underground radio programs. Vigorously anti-Nazi, the radiocasts at the same time are anti-Bolshevist. They make a rigid division between the members of the Nazi Party hierarchy, who are condemned, and Reichsführer Hitler himself.

Since the German attack on Russia a number of secret German radio stations have been reported operating. One that is especially active appears to be located in Berlin and from the voice, manner, military or rather barrack language of the speaker it is evident that he is a military man. This radiocast is made several times daily, lasts as a rule seven or eight minutes, is almost invariably jammed.

It begins with a bit of piano music, then a sharp voice announces that Gustav Friedrich is at the microphone, after which he frequently calls off a long list of numbers, prefaced by the remark that he has a message from the "chief." Apparently the message is in code.

Then the "chief" himself takes over. He attacks the leaders of the Nazi Party, with the exception of Hitler. These, he avers, are responsible for all the troubles and misfortunes that have come and are still coming to the German people and the German Army. The crimes he lists against them he says are "uncountable." He claims that, having the confidence of the Führer, they are using it to betray both him and the fatherland.

The same band of career-seekers, he charges, that persuaded Hitler to make the pact with Moscow is now working in Ankara and Stockholm for a separate German-Russian peace, on the ground that further fighting with the Bolsheviks means only loss of valuable forces and equipment and will gain only uninhabited and ruined territory. The boldness of these traitors is such, the speaker charges, that Col. Ulrich Hasse, of Field Marshal Fedor von Bock's staff, dared to report on the unfortunate undertaking of this campaign, from the German point of view, since in his opinion. (1) the soldiers and equipment Germany is losing on this front might be much more advantageously used against England and (2) that the Germans, so short as they are of labor, will never be able to develop the Russian territory won.

37th Division's Dilemma

On Oct. 27 he spoke, in part, as follows:

"I promised you, comrades, that I would keep you well informed of all the dirty work that is going on in the Party. Today I shall tell you the story of the 37th Division, but I may say in the beginning that the same account could be given of many other divisions at the front.

"This division of ours was on the Smolensk front, up to their ears in mud but nevertheless in fine humor. And what was not strange, for they awaited the last command to march to the railroad station from which they were to be sent, along with a number of other divisions, to the shores of the Adriatic or to Southern France. Yes, there was even talk that they might at last get the long-promised leave to go home to their families. The trains that were to take away our mortally weary soldiers were to bring in fresh divisions from France and other occupied countries.

"The order finally came but it was an order to march east, to return to the battle lines. Why? Because Dr. Elbing, of the Ministry of Communications, announced that 'he was very sorry but there was a shortage of trains and fuel.' That is the actual situation in regard to trains and fuel.

"No cars for the soldiers, but 34 extra trains to transport Jews from Germany to Poland, as if they couldn't make these 'lice' go on foot under guard of SS detachments, who indeed are doing absolutely nothing. If our soldiers can march thousands of kilometers in the Russian mud, surely the accursed Jew can walk on our excellent German highways.

Trains for Flounder

"No cars for our soldiers, but 23 special trains were put at the disposal of the Hermann Göring Werke to bring flounder and other fish ordered by these gentlemen. With four special trains they took some international women's organization over Germany, instead of telling these old women to sit at home and knit stockings for themselves or socks for their husbands. They used another whole train to conduct so-called 'literary people' from allied countries over all Germany and show them our wonders. But that's enough. For such trash there are as many trains as are desired.

"Such a situation cannot long exist. Our comrades on the Eastern front lie on the bare earth, are without warm clothing, without blankets, suffer hunger and cold, freeze, are ill, perish; for there are no cars to carry them clothing and food. . . . No, comrades, I, chief, give you my word that an end will be put to this, and that quickly."

On Oct. 29 the "chief" talked about the absolute lack of hospitals, even field hospitals, and medical and surgical equipment and supplies on the Eastern front. Neither are there enough doctors and nurses. The same scandal is to be found in Western Germany, he declares, among the civilians bombed by the British.

On Nov. 4, the "chief" told the story, in his version, of the German Army's advance into Poland and of the effect this had on the Polish peasant. Then when the German troops withdrew and the Party men took over, men in brown shirts and black, he had the peasant say, "I know these fellows well, I know what they do and how they live—these are the 'commissars.'"

Locust Tactics

"Alas, we know better," the speaker continued. "These were not Bolshevik commissars, but those we are well acquainted with. They threw themselves like locusts on the earth still soaked with the blood of our comrades" . . . I'll show you how they acted . . . Dr. Lasch, newly appointed governor of Lwow, . . . put millions into his own pockets . . . no, not into his pockets . . . he sent it at once abroad. A very simple trick made this possible.

"After the Russians were expelled, an order was issued withdrawing the Soviet ruble from circulation at the rate of 1 mark or 2 zlotys for 10 rubels. Thus Lasch was able to make his millions. He should have turned in the rubles to our state bank, since they have their value on the international exchange. But the scoundrel Lasch preferred to send all the exchanged rubles to Lisbon, where his accomplice, the Jew A . . . sold the rubles at 25 to the dollar, or for each 1,000 rubles 40 dollars, which cost Lasch exactly 4 dollars, according to the official mark and zloty exchange rate. Thus Lasch's account in the banks of South America and the Azores has been increased by millions.

"Generals Helpless"

"The Bank of Reich never got a smell of these rubles—they went direct to Lisbon. There is no money for warm clothing for our soldiers, no money for medicines, but for the Lasches of the Party there are millions of dollars."

On Nov. 12 there was much interference with the radiocast but listeners in America could pick up a considerable part of it. "Our generals are helpless. General von Drogen, Inspector of the Supply Service, declared that in view of the existing transport situation he could not be responsible for feeding the Army. That is simply sabotage of the whole campaign. The Bolsheviks can be happy! The Führer was right—the campaign could have been won quickly. But preparations should have been made—organization. . . . Nothing was done to keep our comrades from perishing from cold and hunger. . . . And what have they (Party men) done? Carried on trade—and still do, in Rumania, Italy, France. Or drink in Paris night-clubs with French girls—but what they do in Paris is a whole story in itself, and I shall soon tell it.

"But it is not only a lack of things for our comrades. Do you know that there is a shortage of military supplies. Bolsheviks ought to be finished off once and for all but today it looks as if the whole campaign had been for nothing. . . . The Führer can't look after everything himself, and these scoundrels of the Party . . . our comrades are paying for this state of affairs with their lives. An end has got to be put to this. . . ."

Such is the tenor of these radiocasts, delivered many times each day. They are military and strongly revolutionary in character, which has led to the supposition, considering the confident and certain tone of the speaker, that one well up in the ranks is engineering a revolt against the Party leaders. But nothing has been estalished in regard to the identity of the "chief."

Tracing Path of Stars in Planetarium

Buhl Planetarium

How the Siderostat Telescope Works

The "working end" of the 'scope is shown above. The mirror turns to catch squarely in its center the beam of light from a star or planet. The beam is then bent and sent into the objective lens of the telescope on which the assistant's hand rests. The starlight travels through the tube, and its image is formed in the telescope's eyepiece in another room. The "seeing end" is shown below, with Arthur L. Draper, Director of the Planetarium, making an adjustment on the eyepiece holder.

Rights of Canadian Labor Safeguarded on War Board

By Morris McDougall
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The appointment of Humphrey Mitchell, former Labor Member of Parliament for Hamilton, Ontario, as Chairman of the new National War Labor Board, may be accepted as a pledge that it will be the Government's policy to maintain the rights of Labor to the utmost throughout the war.

With Mr. Mitchell on the Board are five representatives of employers and five of employees, among the latter being A. R. Mosher, head of the Canadian Congress of Labor, and Gerard Picard, General Secretary of the Conference of Catholic Workers of Canada.

Labor will undoubtedly be competently and effectively represented on the body, intrusted with the duty of administering the wage ceiling plan and the Fair Wages and Hours of Labor Act. The Board will investigate and make recommendations on wage conditions and industrial relations and will have charge of the conciliation service of the Department of Labor.

The newly appointed Chairman has been Director of Labor Transference in the Department, has been Chairman of the Industrial Disputes Inquiry and also Secretary of the National Labor Supply Council. It is said that in the performance of his various duties connected with Labor he has gained the confidence of Government authorities and a reputation for fair dealing among workmen.

Five Regional Boards

The board which will be assisted by five regional boards, not yet appointed, has immediately fallen heir to the strike in the gold mines of Kirkland Lake, Northern Ontario. The conference of mine owners and workmen with the Federal Department which met here early in this week was wrecked on the rock of the C. I. O. The sole question at issue was whether the International Union of Mine and Smelter Workers, an affiliate of the C. I. O., should be recognized or not.

The workmen insisted on its recognition and the employers refused. By a strange coincidence, the strike which threatens to cut off or at least substantially reduce for an indefinite period the production of one of the two great gold-producing areas of their country, comes at the same time as the disturbances in the "captive" coal mines in the United States.

The stand taken by the workmen's representatives at Ottawa was that they were acting in conformity with the policy of the Government in insisting that negotiations with mine operators should be carried on by "the union of our choice." In a statement following the breakdown of the conference officials of the Canadian Congress of Labor supported the contention of the workmen.

Position of Operators

The operators were firm in their refusal to negotiate with the C. I. O. They were perfectly willing "to negotiate any problem relating to the working conditions of our employees, with a committee of our own men, elected by secret ballot in each individual mine."

It was pointed out that relations between employer and employee in the mining area had been harmonious throughout the 20 years and more that most of the mines have been operating. "During good times and bad" ran the submission of the mine operators, "when the supply of labor was plentiful and when it was scarce, we have consistently maintained a high level of wages and have treated our men well."

The operators referred in detail to some points in the historical record of the C. I. O. "We have traced only some of the highlights," said the statement of the operators to the Minister, "which must in all fairness prove to you that we have sufficient reasons why we should not become a party to any labor agreement with the C. I. O.-affiliated union."

Duty to Men in Service

The statement also referred to "our obligations to the young men, over 1,000 of them, employees of these mines" who were on active service. Their jobs have been promised to them when they returned.

"We ask you to consider how insecure we would feel as to our ability to fulfill what must be termed a sacred trust to these men, if we, by recognizing the C. I. O. union, place the destiny of these returned soldiers, sailors, and airmen in the hands of a body which has not only proven itself irresponsible and untrustworthy, but by utterances of some of its leading officers, has revealed a thoroughly anti-British attitude. This we refuse to do."

Latest reports from the mining area show that of the eight mines affected by the strike, three had shut down, three were working on a reduced scale, one was carrying on much as usual while one had not reported. One of the largest gold mines in Canada, Lake Shore, was among those which were not working.

President Makes Appeal Direct to Miners

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Nov 21—With Philip Murray headed for re-election as President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the fourth convention all but over, the score can now be written:

1. John L. Lewis has lost his fight for isolationism.
2. John L. Lewis has lost his fight to have OPM Co-Director Sidney Hillman named as an enemy of C. I. O.
3. John L. Lewis has lost popularity with the C. I. O.
4. But John L. Lewis has won C. I. O. support for his coal strike.

The score is 4 to 1 and it is the story of this convention, told in terms of the truculent mine leader. Newspaper accounts necessarily have been told primarily in such terms. But it is only part of the story even though the second half has been obscured by the coal strike.

Biggest Labor Drive

The biggest drive in the history of organized labor, probably in any country, has just added 900,000 members to the C. I. O. It has brought in Little Steel, Ford, and a dozen other major victories in the past year. It was epitomized by a visit here of Mr. Murray and his executives to the Ford plant over the holiday and a personal chat with Henry Ford, who was only a few months ago execrated as labor's No. 1 enemy by unionists all over the country. The distance between the C. I. O. election here last summer and the call on Mr. Ford this week is one of the most singular and dramatic in the history of American labor.

And with these gains behind them, the C. I. O. is starting a new "blitz" this year, aimed to organize the South, to organize the petroleum industry, to organize big city department stores, the 1,000,000 or more Federal workers, and other objectives. The C. I. O. leaders have accepted the dubious policy that the national emergency should not stop their efforts to organize. So there is likely to be trouble in these fields in the new year, strikes, and further complications that Congress may or may not take cognizance of. That is probably the highlight of the other half of the C. I. O. convention news, that has been obscured this week by the dominating interest in the Lewis coal strike, and by the personalities of the labor movement themselves.

Told in terms of personalities, the story is that of the relationship of two men, Philip Murray and Mr. Lewis. At this convention, Mr. Murray has been repeatedly hailed for the first time in his own right and his stature has grown, while the name of Mr. Lewis, for the first time in a C. I. O. meeting, has been only perfunctorily applauded.

Related to Strike

Although this does not directly affect the technically unanimous C. I. O. indorsement of the coal strike it has a relationship to it. Many members who voted to support Mr. Lewis in the coal strike are restive under the walk-out: they are especially fed up with the younger brother of the coal mine leader, A. D. "Denny" Lewis, who, with his bodyguard and blustering supporters, has engaged in a series of fist fights with other labor leaders. Earlier in these dispatches it was said that the convention might be headed toward an "explosion." The explosion occurred, but when it came it was in a series of personal brawls that indicated better than anything else the restlessness of many members with their erstwhile leader.

The relationship of Mr. Lewis to Mr. Murray is something like that of Al Smith to President Roosevelt after the latter was nominated in 1932. It takes a big man to see a subordinate rise with equanimity. The difference here is in the intense personal, dog-like devotion of Mr. Murray to Mr. Lewis. It makes it almost impossible for Mr. Murray to question anything that his long-time associate does. But at the same time, trouble-makers are constantly at work, and the situation is particularly designed to wedge them apart. Mr. Lewis broke with Sidney Hillman when the latter took an independent course in relationship to the Roosevelt Administration. And now Mr. Murray has taken an independent course in relationship to foreign affairs. He believes in 100 per cent collaboration against Hitler. It is hard for Mr. Lewis to brook independence in his friends. Mr. Murray's personal loyalty to his C. I. O. predecessor has appeared in his support of the coal strike, to whose objectives he is wholeheartedly committed any way. But he helped arrange a compromise by which the effort of Denny Lewis to publicly censure Mr. Hillman for his handling of the difficult Currier construction case was repudiated. This was a direct blow to the Lewis forces. How much it and the independent Murray actions rankled has been manifested in a dozen surly expressions from the Denny Lewis faction. And the popular cheers for Mr. Murray have been carried all the way to the sensitive ears of Mr. Lewis in Washington.

Public Breach Unlikely

A public breach will hardly appear at this convention. None appeared, even in the Lewis-Hillman feud at Atlantic City, last year. But it seems doubtful that the gap between the two men can be closed.

As for Mr. Murray, for whom this fourth C. I. O. convention marks the emergence in his own right, as contrasted to his choice as merely a compromise candidate last year, he is a devout man with a burning purpose. In this purpose he is almost fanatical. His crusading desire is to organize the unorganized. Observers characterize him as essentially a simple, humble man whose words sway others less by inherent eloquence than by their sincerity. Communists are evidently trying to use Mr. Murray. Their C. I. O. power has notably gained because of their new support for the democracies. But Mr. Murray, as a Roman Catholic, despite his Scottish burr, is less apt to be tied to them than Mr. Lewis, his predecessor, who was first supported and then deserted by them.

London Asks Why Litvinoff Got Left

LONDON, Nov. 21 (AP)—The Cabinet was reported Nov. 19 to have asked full details on the refusal of minor British officials in Teheran, Iran, to get passage for Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Ambassador to the United States, on a British plane to Cairo.

The procedure is customary when the Government expects a storm in Commons over such an incident.

Richard Law, British Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that a slip-up was being investigated.

Mr. Litvinoff was reported told curtly at the Teheran airport Nov. 19 that there were no seats available, and the plane roared off—leaving him astonished and angry.

Gazing at Stars by Public Made Easy by New 'Scope

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 21—America's second siderostat telescope—a machine which automatically follows a star or planet across the sky—was dedicated to the general public's use here yesterday in the Buhl Planetarium and Institute of Popular Science.

This unusual type of telescope, believed to be the first used outside a research laboratory, is a feature of the new $30,000 observatory—called the People's Observatory—which was formally dedicated on Wednesday by Dr. Harlow Shapley, Director of the Harvard College Observatory, at ceremonies attended by Pittsburgh natural scientists and civic leaders.

Explaining that the new telescope was constructed for the public's enjoyment and not for research, Arthur L. Draper, Director of the Planetarium, said that it permits observers for the first time, to look at a star or planet without the neck bending which goes with looking through an ordinary instrument. The 'scope automatically follows the stars across the sky, making is unnecessary for the observer to adjust the instrument while he is looking.

Recorded Explanation

The telescope operates in two observatory rooms—one kept at the temperature of the outside air, and the other, in which spectators stand, kept at a comfortable 72 degrees. Here one may, by operating various controls, adjust the telescope on the desired object; then by pressing a button, start the playing of a recorded explanation of the star or planet in view.

In the siderostat telescope, the magnifying apparatus—the 12-foot horizontal telescope tube, with large objective lens at one end and the small eyepiece at the other—never move. Nor does this telescope point toward the sky. Instead, it is directed at a movable aluminum-coated mirror which catches the light of the stars and reflects what it "sees" into the telescope—bending starlight around a corner, so to speak. The mirror, of pyrex glass, is 18 inches in diameter and is polished to a flatness perfect to within 1/400,000 of an inch.

No Need to Hunt

An important feature of the new star gazer is its ability to "find" the stars, thus making is unnecessary for the observer to hunt around the sky. When the spectator determines from an astronomical guide book the celestial latitude and longitude of the object he is interested in, he can set the controls for that location. The mirror, run by electric control, then moves automatically until the image of the object is in the eyepiece.

The instrument was built by the Gaertner Scientific Corporation of Chicago. Designers spent five months planning the machine and two years of work went into its construction. Each of its thousands of parts was especially designed and handmade.

Faster Ocean Air Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—Trans-Atlantic air service to Britain will be greatly speeded in early spring by reopening of Pan American Airways' direct route from Newfoundland to Ireland, which has been shut down since Sept. 20, 1939, because of the war zone ban in the Neutrality Act.

With the prohibition of shipping through the war zone around Britain ended through repeal by Congress of the Neutrality Act, air travel from the United States to Britain will be reduced to about 20 hours' time as the tedious delays and uncertainties involved in the present route by way of Lisbon, Portugal, are short-circuited. The journey via Lisbon generally takes several days because of scant relay accommodations between Lisbon and London.

Pan American Airways announced yesterday that airplanes on the new schedule would take off from New York and stop at Botwood, Newfoundland, before flying directly through the war zone to Ireland. The Botwood landing would speed communications with American defense bases under construction in the North, it was said, as Pan-American planes could carry mail and passengers destined for the Northern bases as far as Newfoundland.

Botwood is the present base for bomber ferry service between the United States and Britain. Pan-American planes will follow approximately the bomber route.

The Airways announcement said that "for a short time" the Southern route to Lisbon would be retained, due presumably to weather conditions on the North Atlantic and to delays inherent in rebuilding the company's airport at Foynes, Ireland, which has not been used since 1939.

While the Irish route will begin with Clipper equipment, Pan-American Airways has several four-engined land transport planes now under construction, supercharged for use at high altitudes. These planes will be operated on the New York-Foynes schedule as they are completed. The new service, it was stressed, would speed Lease-Lend communications between the United States and Britain, facilitating the passage of defense missions from one country to the other.

Labor May Publish Newspaper

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit, Nov. 21

Organized labor is debating the publication of its own newspaper in the light of the experience of The Christian Science Monitor. The report of the Congress of Industrial Organizations' Press and Publicity Committee says:

"The long history of the daily press' hostility toward labor has given rise to a demand, expressed by resolutions offered to this committee, for a daily newspaper published by the C. I. O. It has been pointed out that The Christian Science Monitor is an outstanding example of what may be accomplished in the way of a daily newspaper published by a national organization."

The Committee states its full sympathy with the journalistic objective but refers the project to the national officers because of financial and technical difficulties. The Monitor is the only newspaper mentioned.

First Phase Ends In Carolina 'War'

CHESTER, S. C., Nov. 21 (AP)—After more than five full days and nights of "hard fighting," the first general headquarters maneuvers in the Carolinas war games ended the first phase today.

An order from Lieut. Gen. Leslie J. McNair, stationed at Monroe, N. C., put an end to a practice battle that had kept most of the 300,000 soldiers participating in the maneuvers on the jump since day break last Sunday.

General McNair will conduct a critique on the maneuver Monday at Wingate, N. C., followed by a conference open to newspapermen.

Huge Areas of Public Land Used for Military Purposes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21—More than 6,250,000 acres of national land were turned over to training bases, air fields, antiaircraft practice grounds and other military and naval defense purposes during the past year, the General Land Office of the Department of the Interior announced today.

Spreading from Alaska to Florida, large segments of the public domain were set aside in withdrawal orders which in some instances involved the search for thousands of earlier claimants to mining rights on the property before the land could be devoted for military use.

And in submitting his annual report as the Government's official real estate agent, Commissioner Fred W. Johnson was able to make the boasts—not available to many New Deal officials—that the General Land Office maintained its position as one of the few agencies of the Federal Government whose operations result in a cash profit to the taxpayer. Total cash receipts from all sources during the year amounted to $7,732,341.93—more than three times the amount of expenditures, $2,116,078. This financial showing represented the fifth consecutive year in which the earnings were in excess of $7,000,000.

Precautions Taken

The Commission emphasized that every precaution is being taken to guard against wasteful excesses in the use of the Nation's resources, such as characterized some of the operations on the public lands during the first World War period, under a long-range program for the prudent preservation of the people's heritage in the land and water, forage and forests, minerals and petroleum in the United States.

With approximately 60 per cent of the output being used for defense purposes, more than 383,000,000 board feet of timber was cut from the 2,500,000 acres of revested Oregon and California railroad grant land in Western Oregon, under the jurisdiction of the General Land Office.

One of the few areas in the Nation where timber-cutting is conducted in accordance with the conservation policy of sustained yield—which means, briefly, only the removal of such amount of timber as may be replaced by natural processes and replanting to insure a continuing resource for the economic welfare of communities within the area—the O & C lands, while safeguarding industrial permanency in the Pacific Northwest, are providing materials for camp construction not only in the United States, but in far-away Hawaii and Alaska, the erection of shipways on the Pacific Coast, and other defense operations.

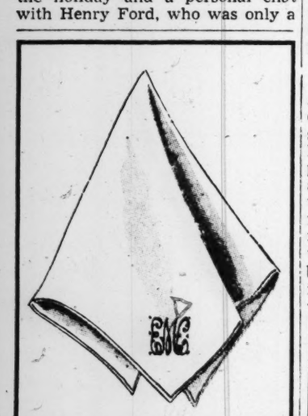
Preparedness Plans

Meantime, a small portion of the larger-sized timber already has been shipped to Britain as replacements for bridges destroyed in invasion "blitzkriegs." Port Orford Cedar, a highly valuable type of tree grown mainly in the O & C areas, also enters into the national preparedness picture through its use in the manufacture of electric battery cell plates, while sitka spruce cut from the region is used in airplane construction.

Fire-protection problems on areas greater than those confronting all the combined metropolitan fire departments in the United States engaged the attention of the General Land Office during the past fiscal year. Not only were the O & C lands in Oregon safeguarded from fire through cooperative arrangements with other Federal and State agencies, but vast underground coal fires in Wyoming, threatening destruction to immense deposits of potential fuel supply, were attacked, while in Alaska, administration of the forest fire problem on an estimated 250,000,000 acres of public domain grazing and timber lands, was carried forward.

One of the unusual activities of the General Land Office during the past year was the closing out, in accordance with provisions of the Transportation Act of 1940, of all early railroad land grants. As a result of this work, approximately 8,000,000 acres of land in 11 Western States were restored to Federal ownership.

The release of these lands to Federal ownership signalized the close of a 90-year era which witnessed the development of the United States westward to the Pacific through railroad construction aided by grants of the then-plentiful expanse of public domain.



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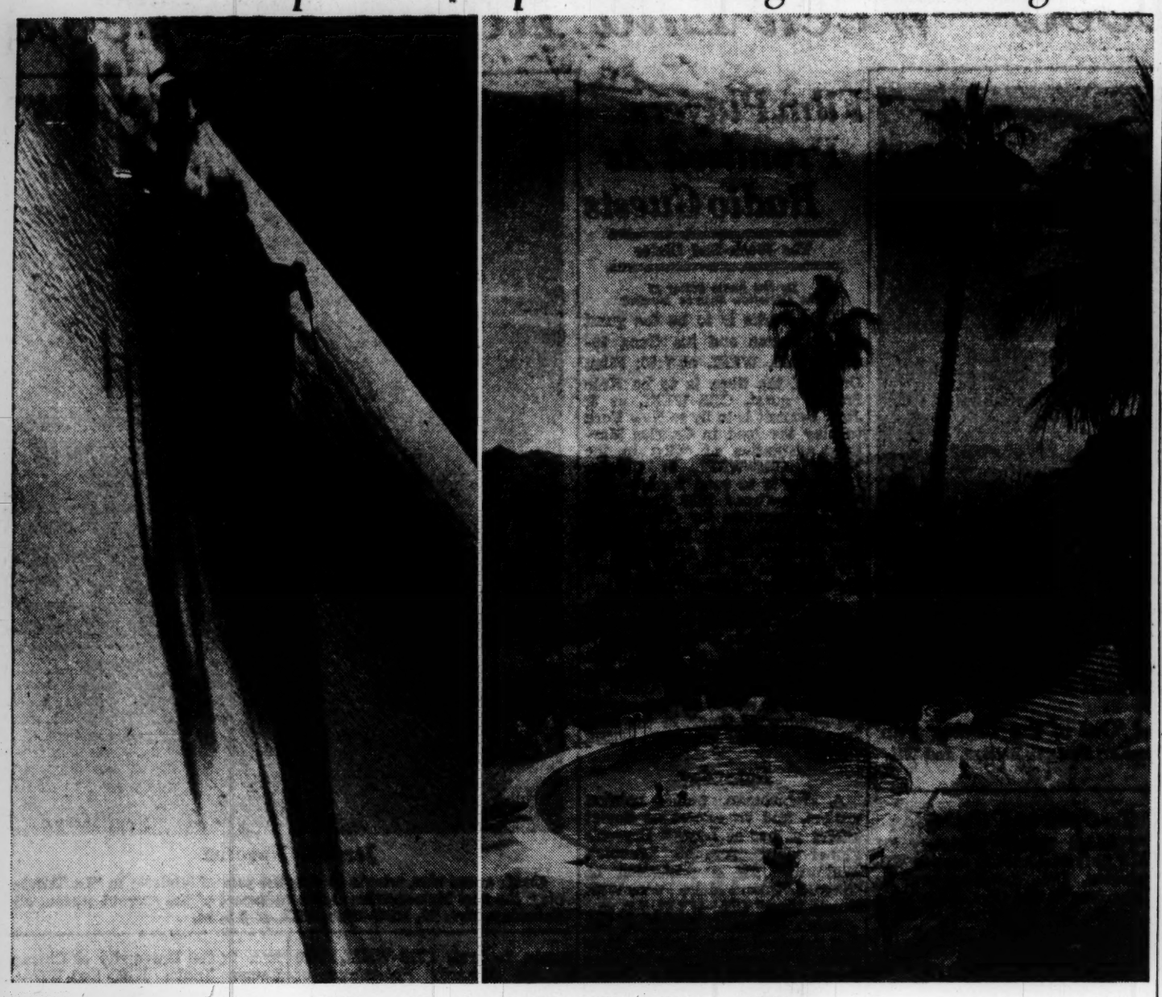

Winter Vacationists Have Their Choice of These

At left is a skiing scene on the almost perpendicular slope at Sunshine Valley in the Canadian Rockies, and at the right the pool of the Palm Springs, Calif., Tennis Club

Rush of Winter Travel Is Nearing a Start

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This time of year usually is the lull before the big rush of the winter travel season. This is the time when folks start thumbing through travel booklets trying to make a decision as to where those extra vacation days especially set aside for the winter months shall be spent.

First, let it be said, there are no priorities on travel. In fact, the United States Government urges its citizens to travel. Bruce Macnamee, Chief of the United States Travel Bureau, in a recent address before the New England Council, said that "the maximum development of recreational travel is necessary to keep Americans fit for patriotic duty and is one of the most important factors of our great defense program."

Uncle Sam's endorsement of more travel for Americans has led the industry to look forward to the winter months with considerable optimism. One of the bright spots in the 1941-42 travel picture is the anticipated flow of winter vacationists to Florida.

Indications point to a record Florida season with more people than ever before spending part of the winter under a mellow sun. However, the most encouraging thing about this increased Florida travel is that these people won't be there all at the same time. Florida expects to entertain a varied group of visitors this year. They don't look for as many long-term vacationists. Their reason is sound. For they see the big business man curtailing his winter holidays from a couple of months to two or three weeks. Defense work will keep him at his desk. His stenographer, and his clerk, however, will make up those weeks which he himself has had to give up.

Making New Friends

Florida sees in this new winter vacation setup a healthy condition. They are keeping their old friends and in addition making hundreds of new ones. Thus Florida visitors will be spread out over the long season making ample room for everyone.

Rail tours to other sections of the deep South also are attracting many travelers. The Gulf of Mexico towns of Biloxi and Gulfport, Miss., and New Orleans, La., are coming in for their extra share of the tourist business this winter.

California's Sun Festival, which proved so successful last winter, again is in full swing. Hundreds of colorful events have been planned for the special entertainment of visitors. The round-trip, first class rail fare of $135, plus lower berth, is available from any eastern city and the fast schedules of streamlined trains make it possible to cross the continent in three days.

Dude ranching has caught on in great rapidity and the "sun country" of Arizona, where cowboys still ride the range in search of stray cattle, has a number of ranches where guests are invited to "sit in" on the round-ups and other ranch chores.

Winter sports, the baby attraction in the travel industry, has grown up amazingly fast. Each year its followers have increased until today these adherents of snow and ice spend thousands of dollars in pursuit of their sport.

Sport Resorts

Wherever there is assurance of a good fall of snow winter sport resorts have sprung up. Ski trails and slopes have been built both for the novice and the expert. Ski tows are now as much a necessity as the snow that covers the trails. So these have been installed as the feature attraction of most resorts.

The United States and Canada vie with each other in their winter sport offerings. In Canada the Laurentian area in Quebec is one vast network of ski trails. Downhill slopes are numerous and there are ski tows to whisk the skier back to the top after he has made the ascent. Comfortable lodges have been erected throughout the Laurentian area and accommodations may be had at extremely low rates. Ski equipment also may be hired, thus enabling winter sport enthusiasts to travel light to and from their destinations.

Another area which Canada offers to the skier is in the Lake Louise-Banff-Jasper regions where snow depths are measured by the foot. Here is an area that is a delight to the expert. Steep trails shoot off towering mountains challenging his ability. The beginner, however, hasn't been overlooked.

Practice slopes have been set aside where competent instructors are on hand to teach novices the art of skiing.

U. S. Sport Areas

The United States also is fast devloping its winter sport facilities and such areas as California, Washington, and Oregon; Sun Valley in Idaho; Colorado; New York; and New England are equipped to offer to the skier all of the facilities necessary to make this sport at its best.

New England, in particular, has done an outstanding job in constructing winter sport resorts. Besides the huge area at Gilford, N. H., Maine and Vermont have built up a number of regions attractive to the skier. New Hampshire's famous Tramway on Cannon Mountain operates all winter, carrying thousands of skiers to the top where several fast trails shoot downward. Ready this year will be a "halfway" ski tow which will relieve the Tramway of its usual congestion.

New York's Lake Placid long has been a popular winter sport resort and some of the world's greatest skiers and skaters perform here during the winter months. Realizing the growing importance of winter sports, the citizens of New York recently voted to open up a region on Whiteface Mountain. Work is expected to go forward shortly on this project which, when completed, will give to the winter sports fan another area where he may play in the snow.

Farmers Seek Court Curbs On U. S. Grain Quota Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CANTON, Ohio—Protests against the Federal Government's compulsory wheat and corn marketing quota and penalty system have suddenly crystallized with the filing of complaints in two Ohio counties, attacking the constitutionality of the plan and asking injunctions to halt its operation. A reaction which showed up in vigorous outcries in scattered sections of the country this spring, and which is still believed to express a minority opinion, thus assumes really significant proportions in so far as the ultimate legal effect is concerned.

The first suit was filed in the Union County Common Pleas Court, Nov. 15, by Russell T. Kike, chairman of the Ohio Marketing Quota Protest Association, and 12 other wheat growers of the county. The other case was brought here Nov. 19 in Stark County. It is planned, according to E. E. Kennedy, Vice-President of the National Farmers Guild and leader of the protest movement, to institute such proceedings in each of the 23 counties in Ohio. The first aim is to halt the operation of the scheme, then to push the thing through to a final determination of the constitutionality of that part of the Farm Act dealing with the quotas and penalties.

Act Seen Unlawful

William Lemke, of North Dakota, attorney for the protest group, and recalled as Presidential candidate of the Union Party in 1936, says he believes that "the Supreme Court will hold this Act unconstitutional on the grounds that farming is not an interstate commerce operation."

Both complaints cite ten reasons for invalidation, the chief ones being: That it unlawfully gives the Secretary of Agriculture legislative power which is vested in Congress alone; that it is an illegal plan of raising revenues, and as such is invalid, as revenue bills must originate in the House, this act having originated in the Senate; that it attempts to confiscate property without due process of law; and that it violates the anti-slavery amendment by forcing farmers to pay the penalty or turn over their "excess wheat," for nothing, to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Congress enacted the system whereby growers of wheat in excess of their quota would be fined 49 cents a bushel for each bushel over that quota, on May 26, 1941. This was five days before, the AAA referendum vote of May 31. And it is pointed out by the protestors that it was from seven to eight months after the wheat was planted.

Of the farmers voting—and these objectors hold that only about 40 per cent did, or were eligible to, vote—80 per cent favored application of the quota and penalty system.

Farmer Opposition

Now, however, Mr. Kennedy insists, not only those who did not or were not allowed to vote, but many who voted and approved the plan, as well as those who voted against it, are vigorously opposed to its operation.

The specific reasons often vary with the individual farmer. Some simply say that they're "agin' the Government telling me how to run my farm." Some hold—and this is particularly true in the small-farm area—that they can't follow their usual crop rotation systems and comply with the quota restrictions.

Others however, and this touches on a point which is basic apparently in the objections of such leaders as Mr. Kennedy, contend that the Government's participation in the growing and marketing process has been detrimental rather than beneficial to the price level.

The usual counterargument in reply to these protestors is: "Today we have dollar wheat. If it weren't for this program which prevents the creation of price-depressing surpluses, it would more likely be 30 cents."

It is held that those who now object to the plan are benefiting by those higher prices just as much as the others who complied with the restrictions.

But Mr. Kennedy does not admit that without the program prices would be lower. He contends in fact that without it the price would be perhaps as high as $1.50.

"Why?" Mr. Kennedy asks. "Because through its operation in selling wheat, ostensibly to keep the price 'at parity,' the government actually has undersold the market and has kept prices down. It doesn't take any great volume to do this."

He insists furthermore that the American grower hasn't actually produced a surplus of wheat. He cites Agricultural Department figures to show that the total production in 1940 was no greater in proportion to the total disappearance of wheat, than in 1933.

Mr. Kennedy and others in this movement do not believe that the farm program is a "sincere and honest effort to help the farmer." They insist that "the government must keep prices down in order to justify a program, in order to maintain political control of the farmers."

It is a profound suspicion and distrust of the Administration, and though it would seem to have a partisan basis, members of both parties are found among adherents to this cause. While there is no official connection between the organizations, these protesters are found to be precisely the same group as those who four years ago broke from the Farmers Union, and formed the National Farmer's Guild, which incidentally held its national convention in Mansfield, Ohio, Nov. 18, 19.

Living Costs Up 8.1 P. C. Since March

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 21

The cost of living for wage earners and low salaried persons in large cities increased 1.2 per cent from mid-September to mid-October, the Labor Department reported yesterday. This makes the total rise of 8.1 per cent since March.

The index of the cost of goods purchased by this group was shown to be 109.4 on Oct. 15 compared with an average of 100 for 1935-39.

U. S. to Britain: 'Eat Hearty'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP)—Half a billion dollars' worth of food and other agricultural products have been turned over to the British under the lend-lease program since April 29, $300,000,000 worth having been transferred in the past six weeks alone.

Magnitude of the expenditures for farm products was disclosed yesterday by Roy F. Hendrickson, Administrator of the Surplus Marketing Administration.

From April 29 to Oct. 1, the Agriculture Department said, 1,650,000,000 pounds of such commodities were turned over to British officials for shipment abroad.

Mr. Hendrickson said another $500,000,000 worth would be transferred by the end of February. Congress has allocated $1,500,000,000 for purchase of farm commodities under the Lend-Lease Act.

Among the supplies which left United States docks before Oct. 1, Mr. Hendrickson listed 10,600 carloads of dairy and poultry products, almost 5,000 carloads of pork, nearly 5,500 carloads of dried and canned fruits and vegetables, more than 2,900 carloads of fats, almost 1,600 carloads of grains and cereals, and more than 5,100 carloads of non-food products, mostly cotton and tobacco.

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New Films in Boston and Hollywood—Week-End Radio Prospects

'Suspicion' and Hitchcock; 'Shadow of the Thin Man'

Alfred Hitchcock unfolds his new thriller, "Suspicion," at the Keith Memorial in something that approaches stream-of-consciousness terms. The picture is a study in terror. It shows a wife whose growing fears that her husband is a murderer produce a condition of nightmarish hypersensitivity in which every slight event is distorted into hideous forebodings. The treatment is realistic and dispassionate. Mr. Hitchcock has sought to draw from each fragment of fear its last possibility of melodramatic suspense.

That the New RKO production —though frequently effective—is not altogether successful may be attributable to several causes. One of them has to do with the repetition by which the atmosphere is produced and maintained. It is perhaps inevitable in a film of so unrelieved a mood, in which action is at a discount, attention to detail may become tedious. But to slack off only now and then amounts to a major weakness in a film that should be all tension.

* * *

Then, according to report, Mr. Hitchcock made at least three different endings for the Samson Raphaelson-Joan Harrison-Alma Reville adaptation of Francis Iles' novel. The film required a smashing, shattering climax. This, it has not been given. The present result is a happy ending. In the book, the husband was a murderer. In the film, the suspicion that he was a murderer turns out to be groundless. A bad anti-climax.

The use of detail which has made most of Mr. Hitchcock's films unsurpassed in their field has always been a vital technique in which motion, event, and camera work were guided by the spontaneity of the immediate action. Now, Mr. Hitchcock has given himself over to a tour de force. This film is out of the accustomed Hitchcock line and below the accustomed Hitchcock standards.

* * *

Yet "Suspicion" has sequences of melodramatic effectiveness, scenes in which a concept of emotion and of character is established in a shivery sort of realism.

Cary Grant, as the husband, lacks the mercurial quality to both arouse and dispel suspicion. Joan Fontaine as the wife gives a tremulous performance of an English country girl, full of endurance and wistful tenderness. Nigel Bruce plays a guffawing and stupid friend ingratiatingly. Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Dame May Whitty, and Heather Angel are also helpful.

The companion feature at the Keith Memorial is "Moonlight in Hawaii," a musical film with a cast that includes Jane Frazee, Leon Errol, Mischa Auer, the Merry Macs, Leon Errol, Johnny Downs, Sunnie O'Dea, and Maria Montez.

* * *

At State and Orpheum

"Shadow of the Thin Man," fourth in the series of M-G-M mysteries based on Dashiell Hammett's Nick and Nora Charles stories, opened Thursday at the State and Orpheum. The shadow is diminishing. As a character, Nick has nothing left but his impudence and that can become tiresome. Nora's retorts are not so bright as they once were and her taste in clothes is bizarre, to say the least.

Irving Brecher's and Harry Kurnitz's notion of continuing the adventures of the Charleses, their son, Nick, Jr., and their dog, Asta, is to emphasize the raffish element of the original "Thin Man" episodes without providing a real mystery or any comedy worth mentioning.

* * *

"The Shadow of the Thin Man" opens with Nick reading a racing form to his child. Arriving home, he drinks three or four cocktails, goes out driving and escapes arrest by giving the traffic officer his autograph.

The story has to do with crooked gamblers and Nick's efforts to track down the murder of a jockey who "threw" a race. Occasionally, the film is amusing. Occasionally, it is exciting, But even one who lays no claim to sleuthing identified the murderer about 20 minutes before the film ended. Granting it's fun to know, it's more fun in a mystery film to be fooled. Incidentally, the final scene of explanations is far too verbose.

* * *

William Powell (Nick) and Myrna Loy (Nora) are capable and amusing players but the shadow of the "Thin Man" predecessors hangs too heavy over their heads for either of them to put much verve into this new issue. Stella Adler appears effectively as a gambler's girl. Sam Levene plays the comically puzzled Lieutenant Abrams with customary vigor. Barry Nelson, Donna Reed, Alan Baxter, Henry O'Neill, and Lou Lubin are mixed up in the guessing game. Aside from the unnecessarily stressed drinking, "Shadow of the Thin Man" is on occasion offensive in tone.

The other feature at the State and Orpheum is "Naval Academy," a story of three boys at a boarding school, preparing for Annapolis. Freddie Bartholomew, Jimmy Lydon, and Billy Cook head the cast.

Paramount; by Morrison

Director and Some of the Players in the Film Version of 'Out of the Frying Pan'
Left to right are Susan Hayward, James Brown, Edward H. Griffith, director; Barbara Britton, and William Holden.

From 'Frying Pan' to Stardom, Is Hope of Director Griffith

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

On his way to the Bahamas to make a picture for Paramount, Director Edward H. Griffith, read an account of the play, "Out of the Frying Pan," then on Broadway, and found himself intrigued with the notion of putting some young Hollywood players he knew into the screen version.

The only drawback to this plan was the well-recognized Hollywood practice of putting important and well-known players into plays costing a good deal of money, as most hits do. "Out of the Frying Pan" was a hit.

* * *

Mr. Griffith saw the play on his way through New York, wired the company he wanted to do it, and on his return from the Bahamas decided to put to a test a theory, which, he says, he had been holding for some time. This theory is that young players can be developed faster than they are now.

The cast finally assembled for "Out of the Frying Pan" includes William Holden and Susan Hayward, who had been doing all right for themselves before Mr. Griffith decided on his experiment; but among the others are several newcomers—James Brown, Barbara Britton, Florence MacMichael, and Martha Driscoll.

Mr. Griffith expects at least two of these to emerge from the film as stars. Even if they get only co-starring jobs, he'll be satisfied. And, to be sure that he does his own part, he is arriving on the set at 7:30 every morning to rehearse and direct any of the youngsters who want to run through their lines or their action in advance of the cameras. He's enjoying the experience, and hopes the players are too.

* * *

As to the youngsters themselves, a Hollywood agent found James Brown on a tennis court at the Southwest tournaments last September, defending Texas. Brown will remind some, who see him for the first time, of Robert Cummings. This resemblance passes, however, as you watch his work which is altogether his own. Barbara Britton, whose real name is Barbara Brantingham, was queen of the Long Beach float in the Pasadena Tournament of Roses last year. She is a little like Linda Darnell, but more blonde. Martha O'Driscoll has had minor parts in both the Dr. Kildare and the Hardy family series. Florence MacMichael was brought on from the cast of the New York production of the play to repeat her role in the picture.

The play itself is of the "Stage Door" sort. Francis Swann, who wrote it, says it is based on the experiences of his sister, Lynn, and some of her friends, while she was trying to get her start as a young Broadway actress.

To Open in Wilmington

"Golden Wings" (formerly "R. A. F.") is scheduled to open in Wilmington, Del., Saturday evening. It arrives at the Cort, New York, Dec. 4. The cast includes Signe Hasso of Sweden, making her American debut; Fay Wray, Owen Lamont, Lloyd Gough, Margot Stevenson, Hughie Green, Gerald Savory, Evan Thomas, Cathleen Cordell, Lowell Gilmore, Peter Boyne, William Rykey, Edmond Stevens, William Packer, Valerie Cossart, Len Mence, and J. W. Austin. Robert Milton is directing.

Film Players Promised As Radio Guests

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Billie Burke is to be the guest of Al Pearce and his Gang tonight, CBS, WEEI, at 7:30; Ellen Drew of the films is to be Kate Smith's guest, CBS-WEEI, at 8; Joan Bennett is to fly to New York to play the lead in Charles Martin's adaptation of "Girl in the News," CBS-WEEI, 9; Charles Laughton is to read former Gov. Wilbur L. Cross' 1938 Thanksgiving proclamation for Connecticut, MBS-WAAB, 9:30; Gene Autry, film cowboy, is to appear in an air adaption of his film, "Down Mexico Way," CBS-WEEI, 10.

Cornelia Otis Skinner, monologist, is to make her third appearance on "Information Please," NBC-Red-WNAC, at 8:30 p. m. Roger Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, is scheduled to speak on "Liberty in the Shadow of War," in the CBS "Public Affairs" program, WEEI, 10:30.

Saturday

A clubwoman, public opinion analyst, and an expert on Soviet affairs gather at Lyman Bryson's dinner-table forum, "People's Platform," for a discussion of "Should Finland Make Peace With Russia Now," CBS-WEEI, 7 p. m.

Ralph Ingersoll, editor of PM just returned from London, is to make a "Report on the Fighting Fronts Against Hitler," CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

"Music for Chamber Orchestra," a work first heard at the Eastman School's American Composers Festival in 1939, is to be featured in Howard Barlow's American music festival, CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m. Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" Overture, Brahms' Variations on a Theme by Haydn and the Gavotte from Prokofieff's "Classical" Symphony are the other works programmed.

How producer William A. Baxcher of the Chicago Theater has cut the opera "Carmen," from 150 to 60 minutes, will be disclosed with the radiocast of the shortened version, MBS-WAAB, 9 p. m. Jan Peerce, Igor Gorin and Marion Claire are to have the singing leads.

Sunday

Joe Louis and Jesse Owens, both prominent in sports, are to head the cast of the "Freedom's People" program. Cab Calloway and his band are to be picked up from Albany, N. Y., NBC-Red-WNAC, at 12:30 p. m. Lawrence Tibbett, William Knudsen and players Paul Lukas, Mady Christians, and George Colouris of "Watch on the Rhine" are scheduled to appear on the OEM's "Keep 'Em Rolling" program, MBS-WAAB, 10:30 p. m.

Two farmers, an economist and a city consumer are to discuss the effect of inflation and the high cost of living on American farmers and farm prices, in "Country Journal," CBS-WEEI, 12 noon; life on remote Pitcairn Island in the Pacific is to be described in "This Is the Life," CBS-WEEI, 1:30; Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, is to address representative of Jewish communities in more than 18 countries, in a talk relayed from the Inter-American Jewish Conference, Baltimore, Md., CBS-WEEI, 1:30; Mark Van Doren and Allan Nevins are to be on a discussion panel which is to compare Xerxes with Hitler, on "Invitation to Learning," CBS-WEEI, 2; "Little Business, What Now?" is to analyze the predicament of the small businessman, in the University of Chicago Round Table, NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30; Daniel Arnstein, former taxi driver, who has been directing traffic on the Burma Road, is to be Mrs. Roosevelt's guest, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 6:45; Representative Bertrand W. Gearhart, California, and Robert Aura Smith, New York Times man, are to support a showdown policy with Japan, Representative Frederick C. Smith, Ohio, and Mark R. Shaw, long time resident in Japan, are to oppose it, in the American Forum, MBS-WAAB, 8.

The world premiere of Richard Mohaupt's "Town Piper Music," based on the sixteenth century German town official, is to be given by Erno Rapee with the Music Hall Symphony Orchestra, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12:30; Artur Rodzinski, conducting the first of three concerts in the centennial season of the Philharmonic-Symphony, has chosen Beethoven's Symphony No. 1, in C Major, Hindemith's Symphony, "Mathis der Maler," Mendelssohn's Scherzo from "The Midsummer Night's Dream" and Jerome Kern's Scenario for Orchestra on Themes from "Show Boat," CBS-WEEI, 3; Helen Traubel, Wagnerian soprano of the Metropolitan, is to sing Speaks' "Morning" and "One Kiss," from Romberg's "New Moon," in a Romberg medley, CBS-WEEI, 4:30; Lily Pons is to sing excerpts from Donizetti's "Daughter of the Regiment," Hahn's "Were My Song With Wings Provided," Carey's "A Spring Morning," and Dell'Acqua's "Villanelle," in Sunday Evening Hour, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Synge's comedy, "Playboy of the Western World," is to be presented in "Great Plays" series, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 3. An air adaptation of the film, "If You Could Only Cook," with Priscilla Lane, Humphrey Bogart and Adolphe Menjou, is to be the Screen Guild drama, CBS-WEEI, 7:30. Helen Hayes is to star in her own production of a modern romance, "This Is Our Destiny," CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

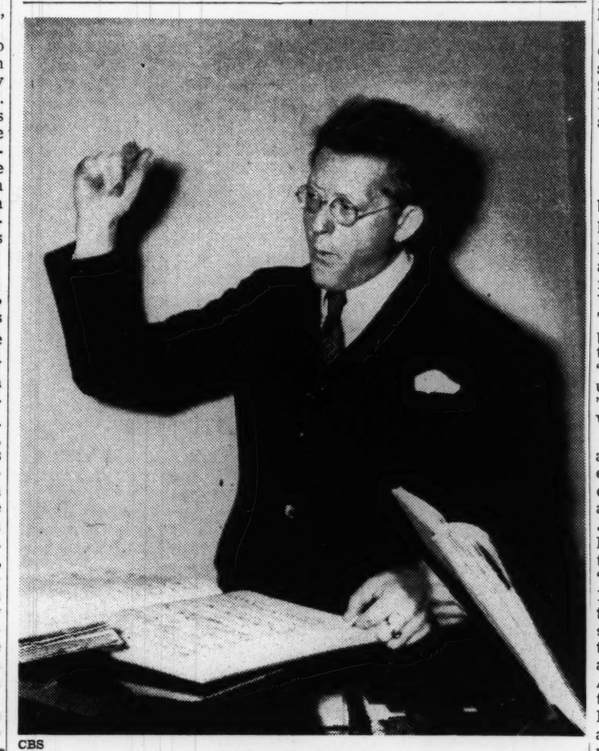
Monday

Charlotte Brontë's "Jane Eyre" is the next story picked for serialized treatment in the "Playhouse" series, MBS-WAAB, at 4:15 p. m. Joan Bennett of the screen is to star in a "Cavalcade" production of Stark Young's Civil War story, "So Red the Rose," NBC-Red to WBZ, 7:30 p. m. Ann Sothern is to bring her "Maisie" character to the air in an air adaptation of the film "Maisie Was a Lady," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

John Charles Thomas to sing a portion of the title role in Verdi's "Falstaff" in radiocast from the Chicago Opera Company, MBS-WAAB, 11 p. m.

Jarmila Novotna

Czech opera star, who is to sing the role of Violette in "La Traviata," the first Metropolitan Opera radiocast of the current season, on Saturday, Nov. 29, NBC-Blue-WBZ, at 2 p. m.



CBS

Artur Rodzinski

Conductor of the Cleveland Orchestra (later to be radiocast), who is to direct three concerts of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, beginning Sunday, CBS-WEEI, at 3 p. m.

CBS

Kay Halle

Cleveland radio commentator, who is to be program annotator for the radiocast concert series by the Cleveland Orchestra which is to begin Saturday, Dec. 6, CBS-WEEI, at 5 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Colonial—"Banjo Eyes," starring Eddie Cantor. Staged by Hassard Short. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Majestic—"H. M. S. Pinafore" and "Trial by Jury," Gilbert and Sullivan operettas. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Arsenic and Old Lace," with Laura Hope Crews, Erich von Stroheim, Jack Whiting, Effie Shannon, and Forrest Orr. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—"Sons o' Fun," the new Olsen and Johnson musical with Carmen Miranda. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Chills and Fever," comedy by Harlan Thompson. With Diosa Costello, Lester Allen, Barbara Wooddell, Patricia Wilder, and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

The Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—"The Vortex," by Noel Coward. Presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Free and Easy," Ruth Hussey and Robert Commings. 2:10, 5:10, 8:15. "Lady Be Good," Ann Sothern and Eleanor Powell. 3:20, 6:20, 9:10.

Fenway—"Week End in Havana," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda and John Payne. 1, 4, 6:50, 9:50. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Fine Arts—"Eternal Gift," film of the Roman Catholic Solemn Mass. 1:10, 2:45, 4:20, 6, 7:35, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—"Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. 9:50 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:40, 9:40. "Moonlight in Hawaii," Jane Frazee. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30.

Kenmore—"Reluctant Dragon." 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 2:55, 6:10, 9:30.

Metropolitan—"Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper and Susanna Foster. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. "Skylark," Claudette Colbert, Ray Milland and Brian Aherne. 11:35 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30.

Modern—"Week End in Havana," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda and John Payne. 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Orpheum—"The Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:20, 10:15. "Naval Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. 9:25 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:10, 9:05.

Paramount—"Week End in Havana," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda and John Payne. 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 4:05, 7:20, 10:36. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:51, 9:05.

RKO-Boston—"Sealed Lips," William Gargan, Anna Nagel. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:35, 10:15. Stage Show: 12:20, 3:15, 6:15, 9:15.

Scollay—"Week End in Havana," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda, and John Payne. 10:10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

South Station Theater—"The World of Sound." "Life of a Thoroughbred," "Edward G. Robinson and Joe E. Brown Play Polo." "From Nuts to Soup," "Carioca Serenaders," "Unusual Occupations," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"The Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 1, 4, 7:05, 10:10. "Naval Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:35.

Telepix—"Lily Pons Comedy." "Bomber B-26." "Ghost Treasure," "Kings of the Turf." "Wonders of the Sea," "Jimmy the Chimp," "Screen Snapshots," "Merry Melody Cartoon," 30 minutes of news.

Trans-Lux—"Target for Tonight," 10:50 a. m., 1:10, 3:25, 5:40, 8, 10:10. "Meet Maxwell Archer," with John Loder. 9:30, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:20, 6:35, 8:50.

Tremont—"They Knew What They Wanted." Charles Laughton and Carole Lombard. 10:40 a. m., 1:45, 5:05, 8:21. "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin. 9 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:45, 10.

Uptown—"The Law of the Tropics." Jeffrey Lynn. 1:25, 4:50, 8:25. "Lady Be Good." Ann Sothern, Eleanor Powell and Robert Young. 2:45, 6:15, 9:45.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Smiling Through." Jeanette MacDonald, Brian Ahern. "Law of the Tropics," Constance Bennett. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "In the Navy." Abbott and Costello. "Lady from Louisiana." 2, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. "Free and Easy," R. Cummings and Ruth Hussey, 2 and 8.

Regent: "Reluctant Dragon." "Her First Beau," Jane Withers. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Dive Bomber." Fred MacMurray and Errol Flynn. "Bachelor Daddy," 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Sing Another Chorus," Johnny Downs. 2:05, 5:10, 8:05. "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. 3:25, 6:30, 9:25.

Brookline Village: "A Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. "Father's Son."

Cleveland Circle: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Buy Me That Town." Lloyd Nolan and Constance Moore. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. "Pittsburgh Kid," 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. "Scattergood Pulls the Strings," Guy Kibbee. 2 and 8.

University: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. 3, 6:10, 9:25. "Smiling Ghost," Wayne Morris. 1:33, 4:50, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN: "Forty Thousand Horsemen," Grant Taylor. "Lady Scarface," Dennis O'Keefe. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "For Beauty's Sake," Ned Sparks and Joan Davis. "The Singing Hill," Gene Autry. 2. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Lady Be Good," Ann Sothern and Robert Young. 3:12, 9:12. "Smiling Ghost," Brenda Marshall and Wayne Morris. 1:54, 7:54.

Codman Square: "Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power. 3, 9. "Charlie Chan in Rio." Sidney Toler and Mary Beth Hughes. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "This Woman Is Mine." Franchot Tone and Carol Bruce. "Burma Convoy." Charles Bickford. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "When Ladies Meet." Joan Crawford, Robert Taylor. 2:43, 8:19. "Sunset in Wyoming," Gene Autry. 1:34, 7:10, 10:03.

Park: "Blossoms in the Dust." Greer Garson. "The Get Away." 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan." Robert Montgomery. "Aloma of the South Seas." Dorothy Lamour. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "This Woman Is Mine." Franchot Tone. 3:12, 9:32. "Bad Lands of Dakota." 1:54, 8:09.

Hyde Park: "Charley's Aunt." Jack Benny. "Bad Men of Deadwood." Roy Rogers. 2, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Honky Tonk." Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "Free and Easy." Ruth Hussey and R. Cummings. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan." Robert Montgomery. 2:30, 8:15. "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Buy Me That Town." Lloyd Nolan. 1:30, 4:45, 8. "Smilin' Through," Jeanette MacDonald and Gene Raymond. 2:55, 6:10, 9:25.

Mystic: "Unfinished Business." Irene Dunne. 3:15, 6:20, 9:25. "Smiling Ghost," Wayne Morris and Brenda Marshall. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Maplewood: "Under Fiesta Stars," Gene Autry. 2:05, 7:50. "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 3:19, 9:09.

Orpheum: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Nothing But the Truth." Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 3:15, 9:15. "New York Town," Fred MacMurray. 1:55, 8.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Lady Be Good." Ann Sothern and Robert Taylor. "Smiling Ghost." Brenda Marshall.

MEDFORD—Felisway: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Navy Blues." Ann Sheridan and Jack Oakie. 3:30, 8:15. "Harmon of Michigan," Tommy Harmon. 2:25, 6:40.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Sun Valley Serenade." Sonja Henie and John Payne. "Parachute Battalion." 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Unfinished Business." Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. 3:15, 9. "Flying Cadets," Edmund Lowe. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. "Ringside Maizie," Ann Sothern. 1:30, 8

NEWTON—Paramount: "Navy Blues," Jack Oakie and Ann Sheridan. "Free and Easy," Robert Cummings and Ruth Hussey. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. 2:05, 6:30, 9:10. "Tillie the Toiler," Kay Harris and William Tracy. 3:35, 8:03.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Wide Open Town," William Boyd and Evelyn Brent. "Mr. Celebrity."

Strand: "Lady Be Good." Eleanor Powell and Ann Sothern. "Charlie Chan in Rio." Sidney Toler.

REVERE—Boulevard. "Lady Be Good." Eleanor Powell and Robert Young. "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance." Warren William. 2 and 8:30.

Revere: "Lady Be Good." Eleanor Powell and Robert Young. "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance." Warren William. 2 and 8:30.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Ringside Maisie." Ann Sothern. "Henry Aldrich for President." 2 and 8.

Central: "Bad Men of Missouri." Dennis Morgan and Wayne Morris. "Ice Capades." Jerry Colonna and James Ellison. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Nurse's Secret." Lee Patrick. "Pirates on Horseback." 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Blossoms in the Dust." Greer Garson. "Dressed to Kill." 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Parson of Panamint." Charles Ruggles. "Angels with Broken Wings," Binnie Barnes. 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Pittsburgh Kid." Billy Conn and Jean Parker. "Cracked Nuts." Stuart Erwin and Una Merkel. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "Tight Shoes," Anne Gwynne. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Ellery Queen and the Perfect Crime," Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 2:09, 7:54. "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. 3:31, 9:16.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Lady Be Good," Ann Sothern and Robert Young. "The Smiling Ghost," Brenda Marshall and Wayne Morris. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery; Claude Rains, "Reluctant Dragon." 1:45, 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin and Don Ameche. "Luck Devils." 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Honky Tonk." Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "Private Nurse," Brenda Joyce. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Reluctant Dragon." "New York Town." Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Sun Valley Serenade." Sonja Henie and John Payne. "Ringside Maisie." Ann Sothern. 2 and 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "All This and Heaven Too." Bette Davis and Charles Boyer. 3:17, 7:48. "3 Sons o' Guns." Wayne Morris and Marjorie Rambeau. 2:10, 6:40, 10:21.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

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MACBETH
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GRACE GEORGE and C. AUBREY SMITH in
SPRING AGAIN
A Comedy by *Isabel Leighton & Bertram Bloch*
HENRY MILLER'S, 43d St. E. of B'way. Bry. 9-3970
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Eminent British Engineer Makes Friends in America

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"The time for training and organizing women for defense work is before the hour of need. This is the lesson we women of England have learned, and we want most seriously to pass it on to the women of America."

This is the earnest message of Miss Caroline Haslett, Adviser to the British Ministry of Labor on Wartime Industrial Employment of Women. Miss Haslett is visiting the United States at the invitation of New York's 60 business and professional women's clubs. She came particularly to address their annual Friendship Dinner, which was held at the Hotel Biltmore last Monday night.

Speaking at the dinner, Miss Haslett told of the suggestion made by Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., wife of the United States Ambassador to the Governments-in-Exile, that a group of representative American women should visit Britain to see for themselves how British women had met the challenge of total war. This idea was enthusiastically taken up by representative British women, who approached the British Government to ask if permission would be given for such a visit.

"By happy coincidence," Miss Haslett told the women gathered at the Biltmore on Monday night, "these plans were under discussion when your invitation came to me to speak at this Friendship Dinner. Immediately the British women felt that this would be an appropriate occasion on which to issue their invitation."

Interview From England

Rose Fyleman, in a special interview obtained for The Christian Science Monitor some weeks prior to Miss Haslett's departure for the United States, writes of her:

"Here is a woman who knows what is worth doing and does it, who knows what is wanted and supplies it, who recognizes the necessity for scientific organization and achieves it."

"There is no fuss about it. I have seen her in many different situations, and in none of these has she ever failed to be entirely mistress of herself and of the occasion: quiet, composed, dignified (without the slightest hint of stiffness), and yet with a faint touch of something approaching diffidence in her manner which is both disarming and engaging. She possesses, moreover, two very valuable natural assets—a clear, musical voice, and the bluest blue eyes I have ever seen."

Miss Fyleman's interview continues:

As to her administrative capabilities, they are amply exemplified by the able manner in which she handles the various organizations with which she is connected. It is only during the last 20 years or so that women's place in the engineering world has gradually become recognized, and it is greatly owing to Miss Haslett's activities that the value of their work has now become universally acknowledged. The crowning evidence of this recognition came when the Ministry of Labor asked her to join it in order to deal with the question of employing women in engineering, with special reference to war work.

It is difficult to give, within the limits of a brief article, any adequate account of Miss Haslett's labors. Her main work has been that of building up the organization known as the Electrical Association for Women.

"I have always wanted to do two things," Miss Haslett said to me, "to lessen drudgery and to increase beauty in the home." And when one compares the domestic electrical apparatus of today with that of 20 years ago, one realizes how well this task has been accomplished.

Prepares Women for War

While the E. A. W. is Miss Haslett's chief pre-occupation, she has also served as president of the Women's Engineering Society, which has done an amazing amount of work in connection with the training of women as engineers. This training has now proved of the utmost value in enabling women to assist in our war effort.

At the Beaufoy Institute, which is under the London County Council, there have been courses for women for some years. But now these courses are being directed towards giving specialized training in the making of munitions and other war material. And hither came her Majesty the Queen, eager to see what was going on, gracious and interested as she always is. Miss Haslett, in her capacity as president, received her, and she told me that she was astonished to find how much the royal visitor knew about machinery and its working.

Miss Haslett asked her how she had acquired this knowledge. "The King and I have been over a good many works," replied the Queen, "and as we are always shown round by experts I couldn't fail to learn a little. Besides," she added smilingly, "I'm interested. I should love to take a course myself."

In answer to my question as to whether she had taken an interest in electricity from childhood, Miss Haslett shook her head.

"I had always wanted to earn my own living," she said, "but when I left college my parents decided that if I really meant to persist in my intention, secretarial work was the only career on which they would care to see me embark. And I really took up engineering," she concluded, smiling at me across the table, "because I was such a bad secretary."

We spoke of America. Miss Haslett told me of the delightful time she had spent there, of a most stimulating hour's conversation with Henry Ford, and of another with Frances Perkins; of warm hospitality and of generous help in every direction.

"When the war is over," she said, "I am going back to the States, and I will tell you why. I think our minds here will have got accustomed to running in one groove—that of war effort. There is so little room for anything else that our capacity for creative work in other directions will have grown dull with disuse. To America we shall turn for new ideas and new designs, for imaginative and constructive suggestions."

With cream-painted orange boxes and plyboard, two Wellesley College lecturers, Harper Brown and his wife, built much of the furniture for the farmhouse apartment they decorated themselves. In the living room, plyboard makes the two tables shown in the photograph at the top left. The little one is mounted on legs from an old chest, and the larger coffee table on a magazine rack sawed in two. The divan bed is made from an old spring mounted on two-by-fours. The view at the right shows the opposite side of the living room with the second divan bed and a table made from a wooden tray set on a camp stool. Below: The cooking unit which they made (left) has a plyboard counter 2 yards long by 14 inches wide, and holds grills, utensils, cutlery, and basic provisions. A three-shelved modern sideboard (right) holds colorful Mexican crockery. The cream-painted peach hamper serves as an extra table and a storage place for dusters. The picture shows Harper Brown stirring up a Sunday night supper in their convenient kitchen-dining-room.

Noted Woman Photographer Back From Wartime Russia Tells of Joseph Stalin

By Jessie Wiley Voils

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Margaret Bourke-White doesn't usually get excited when she photographs a celebrity. She has pointed her camera at hundreds of notables. But the day permission came to photograph Josef Stalin, dictator of all the Russians, she admits that she was in quite a dither. She had been trying to get permission to photograph the dictator for several months.

After carefully checking her photographic equipment, the American photographer turned her attention to what to wear. Russian women nearly always wear skirts. About the only places you see them in uniforms with trousers are in the factories where a full skirt might catch in whirring machinery, according to Miss Bourke-White. So she finally chose a simple, blue dress for her trip to the Kremlin. "But after I got dressed, I decided I should have a touch of red on some place. I solved that by tying a red bow on my hair," she recalled.

En Route to Kremlin

Finally the hour, just before seven o'clock in the evening, came, and she set off to the Kremlin. Once she got inside, bells kept ringing, and her car was constantly stopped. "A soldier would peer in. I'd give him my name. He'd salute; and I'd be on my way again," Miss Bourke-White explained. Then her car was stopped for the last time, her equipment was lifted out, and she was escorted down a long hall and taken into a rather barren room that had an enormous globe and a long table in it. "It looked like a board of director's table," according to Margaret Bourke-White. In that room, she waited.

The diminutive photographer chuckled as she said, "Of course, on the way over, I'd planned exactly what to say to Stalin. I thought I'd remind him that I had photographed his mother nine years ago in Tiflis. I'd heard that he was very fond of the picture. My Russian isn't so very good, but with a little planning ahead, I can make myself understood. And, American woman photographer that I am, I'd decided to tell him exactly how to pose. I thought I'd say, 'Just relax and act natural.' Exactly as I would do any high official in America.

"But once Stalin came in and took his place beside that long table, something seemed to tell me that you don't tell a dictator to relax or act natural! He stood like a man of stone. He is much smaller than I had expected. Not much taller than I am. (Miss Bourke-White is 5'5") I did mention photographing his mother. Then I went to work immediately. Once I got started my nervousness left me."

And some of Josef Stalin's stoniness left him. To anyone who has watched Margaret Bourke-White work, that is understandable. She is down on her knees one instant with her camera pointed up. And the next she is stretching to tiptoes with the camera pointed down. "The more I crawled around on my knees, the funnier he seemed to think I was," she confided.

"When the pictures were over, she hurried back down the hall with her soldier escort.

Then came the serious problem of getting those films developed. Her regular developing room was the bathroom of her hotel suite. But it was late evening. Just about time for the air-raid sirens to sound. In Russia it is compulsory for every person to go to shelter. Miss Bourke-White had been getting around that law by hiding under her bed when she heard the hotel authorities coming to look for her. This wasn't always a fully satisfactory arrangement, for sometimes she had film in the developer; and there she would lie hoping the film wouldn't be ruined by being over-developed! It is so hard to get a permit to photograph in Russia that every film is precious.

At American Embassy

She felt that she could take no chances with the Stalin films. Accordingly she went back to the hotel and got her developing tanks. These she took to the basement of the American Embassy, and in a servant's bathroom, they were developed that very night.

When Miss Bourke-White was asked if she had any trouble getting her films out of Russia, she promptly replied that she had none. "We went through the customs very quickly." But she reminded us that every time she wanted to photograph anything of the least importance she had to get permission. Then an official escort went along to see that she pointed her camera at the right thing.

Miss Bourke-White was at the Russian front for six days. "What does it look like?" we asked.

"Not at all as I had expected," she replied. From a distance of half a mile the actual front looks more like a pleasant picnic ground than anything she could think of. All you see is a grove of birch and fir trees. But the minute you enter the grove you realize that it is far from a pleasant picnic ground. Everything is camouflaged. Great tanks are partly buried in the ground, with their guns sticking up. Guns, tanks and other equipment are so perfectly camouflaged that even the camera scarcely reveals their identity.

When asked if the soldiers had adequate clothing, Miss Bourke-White declared that from her observation at the front and also in Moscow she thought Russian soldiers very comfortably clothed. She reminded us that Russians do not depend on wool as we do. They make their warmest clothing from the skins of animals. She says that you see furs everywhere. Not the beautifully tanned, lustrous furs such as we see here in the United States. Oh, no. Most of the coats have the fur turned inside, with the roughly tanned hide on the outside.

Shoes are quite a different problem in the Soviet. Many of the peasants bind their feet in hides. "Sort of puttee fashion," the intrepid photographer explained.

Always the civilians take "pot luck." What clothing is left after the army is comfortable, they can buy—if they have the money. But they do not complain. Civilians feel that the army must come first.

For anyone from a foreign country to sojourn in Russia is tremendously expensive. "Why, sometimes a good hearty breakfast would cost us $5." And then Miss Bourke-White explained that the rate of exchange is what made things so prohibitive.

How She Started

Margaret Bourke-White had to count her pennies too many years not to be shocked at a $5 breakfast. In fact, lack of finance was what set her on the path that has brought her fame and fortune. She was in Cornell University, struggling to get her degree, when her money gave out. Deeply discouraged, the girl tried to get a job as a waitress. But prospective employers looked at diminutive Margaret and decided that she was too light for tray carrying. However, she reasoned that there must be some way a person who was really in earnest about getting an education could earn a few extra dollars. She had a fairly good camera, and she was greatly interested in nature. So, in the desperate effort to earn enough to stay in school, she started taking nature pictures and trying to sell them. How well she succeeded is shown by the fact that she is today one of America's leading photographers.

Last of two articles

Holiday Fun With Fondant

By Isabel Cornell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Fondant is an ideal holiday sweet. It's not only quick and easy to make, contrary to old wives' tales, but it can be prepared ahead of time and made up into fancy candies whenever desired. Basic fondant will keep for two or three weeks if tightly wrapped. There are dozens of variations in one batch of candy. It can be colored and flavored, shaped, molded, dropped, or coated as you please.

Be sure to read over the directions for making the candy **before** you start. Using a candy thermometer will help to insure the success of your candy-making. The recipe that follows is the largest quantity it is wise to make up at one time. It is very difficult to handle a larger amount during the kneading process.

Basic Fondant

3 cups sugar
Dash of salt
1½ cups boiling water
2 tablespoons white corn syrup

Put ingredients in saucepan; stir until sugar is completely dissolved. Do not stir further. Place candy thermometer on edge of pan. Cook syrup until it reaches 239° F., or until a little syrup dropped in cold water forms a soft ball. During cooking, wipe off any sugar crystals from side of pan, using a damp cloth wrapped around the tines of a fork. When the desired temperature is reached, remove pan from heat; let bubbles disappear. Pour into slightly warmed smooth china platter or shallow glass baking dish that will hold at least 1 quart. Do not scrape sides of pan. (This is to prevent crystallization from starting too soon.) Set platter on rack. Cool to lukewarm, 110° F. With a wooden spoon, beat syrup until it becomes white and just solid enough to handle. Quickly pick up in hands and knead until smooth. Place in jar and cover tightly, or wrap in wax paper. Store several days to ripen before using. If fondant has been kept for some time and shows signs of drying out, cover with damp cloth until candy has softened. Now you are ready for the fun.

On next Tuesday's page Miss Cornell will tell how to make various candies from this basic fondant.

Orange Boxes Make Bow In The 'Parlor'

By Mildred and Harper Brown

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For the unfurnished apartment, the summer cottage, the boy's room, or for basement game rooms, better than an ill-assorted mixture of cast-off bureaus or unwanted Victorian bookcases is a carefully planned group of furniture made from plyboard on cream-painted orange boxes. The orange boxes cost nothing; the plywood and cold-water paint, very little. Best of all, one has the fun of building one's own furniture to fit the essential needs of the room.

We evolved this system of furnishing when we had to choose between renting a cramped furnished apartment or the entire upper floor of a run-down farmhouse.

Necessity Spurs Us On

Four Mexican chairs swung from our spare tire as we house-hunted. Tucked in the back of our coupé were the rest of our portable furnishings—a New England pestle and mortar, British linens and blankets, Mexican prints, baskets, tinware. These accessories were all very charming, but without basic furniture they wouldn't do much for us in rooms that cried aloud for the solid chests and chairs we couldn't possibly afford.

At meal times that first week we sketched on paper plans for the furniture we expected to build in one day. To and from the grocery store we went, collecting the orange boxes themselves. Ranged before us, at last, were 40 orange boxes and a pile of plywood cut to our measurements at the sawmill. We started on the furniture for our kitchen-dining-room. Even though our cooking was to be on a grill, we weren't intending to hide furtively behind a screen. We determined to let our entire kitchen unit be visible and enticing to the eye.

The wall with the most window space would house the cooking unit. Pale yellow curtains would bring sunlight in. The sills would become shelves for spices and herbs that add charm to grill-cooking. The unit itself is a three-shelved counter made from plyboard spanning two orange boxes that face each other. For the two lower shelves we used the cheapest kind of plyboard, easily strong enough to support kitchen utensils, since the board gets added strength by being set to the very back of the original shelves in the orange boxes. The counter top projects two inches over the boxes, and is made of the heavier, three-eighths of an inch plyboard sometimes called ping-pong board. The orange boxes we painted inside and out with washable cream paint to match the walls (which we had painted ourselves), but the plyboard we left with the grain showing. We simply gave it one coat of thin natural shellac in order to be able to dust off the surface.

We Build a Sideboard

For our crockery we built a three-shelved modern sideboard at right angles to the cooking unit. The crockery's color became part of the room's decoration, and even with the open shelves we have no problem of accumulated dust, since we use the crockery in rotation, in order to enjoy each piece in turn.

Beyond the icebox — gleaned from a friend's attic, but painted cream to merge with the walls—we lined up a couple of yard-tall peach hampers bought for a nickel apiece at the grocery. These we painted cream and topped with round discs of plyboard slightly larger than the hampers in diameter. These little tables made from hampers have the secret function of holding dusters and empty cans, but their circular tops can hold colorful bowls of gourds, or can be used as extra surface space for cooking and serving.

Our main dining table is actually a gaunt old kitchen relic salvaged from an attic. But with six inches sawed off the legs, the old table loses its gauntness and takes on a modern appearance.

The second room was to be a combined bedroom and living room. We built the beds first, on opposite sides of the room, using two springs from a friend's basement, but discarding the iron ends. Raised up to divan heights on two-by-fours, these two couch beds, covered with monkscloth throws and gay cushions, make up for our lack of armchairs.

For the coffee table that stands in front of one divan, we used a piece of plyboard with mahogany top finish that glows richly after a rub with lemon oil. For its base we used an old magazine rack sawed in half. From even smaller bits of plyboard we made two diminutive tables, one with legs from an old chest, one with left-over two-by-fours.

Make Your Own Gay Christmas Ornaments

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The approach of the holiday season with its call for home decorations, favors for festive dinners, and inexpensive gifts pushes the cone-bearing pine into its place as nature's Christmas tree. Unlimited possibilities present themselves for turning the gifts of this almost universal tree into clever and useful decorations with a minimum of time, skill, and expense.

Select your cones with an eye to shape as well as size; and be sure to get a wide variety and an abundant supply.

Of course you'll want a cluster of frosted cones, hung on wide, red ribbons for your front door or window. For this purpose it is better to choose large cones. Before you begin, insert a small picture screw firmly in the heavy stem end of each cone and string the eye with a short length of cord. Then you can dip each one in a thin solution of white shellac, allowing the surplus to drain back in the can before you sprinkle the sticky surface with fine artificial snow that you can purchase in any store selling Christmas ornaments. One box of snow is enough to finish a dozen cones.

After you achieve the desired effect, you can hang the finished cone away to dry without letting sticky fingers mar the work. The length of cord serves a double purpose: it makes it easy to dip the cone, and it enables you to store it. Remember, the less you handle the cones, the better they will look. After the cones are thoroughly dry, string several of them on a width of red ribbon, arrange them in a cluster on a branch of evergreen, and fasten them in place with a big bow. If you want a really gay effect, add a few of the small pet chimes that sound like distant sleigh bells.

Amusing and appropriate favors can be turned out in large quantities, favors that will add to the festivity of your table and make attractive souvenirs for your guests to keep. A trim line of tiny cone Christmas trees will tie in well with almost any decorative scheme and give you a set of unusual place card holders. For this select cones of a uniform size and mount each on an empty wooden spool. You may have to whittle the stem a little to fit the spool base and you will have to use a strong glue to hold the tiny tree in place. When the glue is set, dip the whole thing in dark green paint and set away to dry.

K. H. D.

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The Home Forum

They Live in the Heart of Rome

VIA MARGUTTA leads nowhere. It branches off from the lively, busy Via del Babuino, runs along by two houses, and makes a right-angle turn, so that it runs parallel to the street it has just left. Then, after a thousand yards or so, another right angle and back you are, among the noisy traffic, the jostling crowd in front of the colorful shops of Via del Babuino.

There are no shops in Via Margutta, although it is in the heart of Rome. There is little noise, hardly any traffic. It is shut in right and left by huge tenements, eight or nine stories high, giving it the effect of a straight, deep trench. On both sides the glaring white, high stone walls are dotted with innumerable gaping windows. On the ground floor, old-fashioned, low workshops open to the street. No strip of grass interrupts the dull monotony.

* * *

Few people walk along Via Margutta. Those who do, belong there. They are either artists or somehow connected with the arts. Peeping into one of the workshops filled with whirling clouds of fine white dust, you may see a man in a long white smock and a white cap, casting plaster molds from a sculptor's clay model. In another dark, tiny nook of a shop you will perceive a mysterious glimmer of gold, There old Antonio is gilding the picture-frames his neighbor Pietro has just finished carving. They have worked together, those two, for about half a century now. Pietro copies ancient wood carvings with minute exactness, while Antonio knows how to give his gilding the dull, warm luster of old gold so that it needs an expert's trained eye to tell their frames from genuine antiques. The neighboring craftsman in wrought iron works mostly upon antique patterns, too. His graceful chandeliers and his massive lanterns light up many a noble Roman palazzo.

His next-door neighbor is a Russian countess who strives to make a living by renting furnished rooms. As most of her lodgers are students at some Academy of Art, leading a hand-to-mouth existence, her path is not an easy one. But she never leaves her abode without first putting on a hat and a pair of leather gloves which have seen a good deal of service. Marietta, the flower-vender, bows to her deferentially, when they meet in her daily round from studio to studio with her fragrant load. She has little feeling for the many-colored beauty she carries, has Marietta, nor does she draw any poetic inspiration from its sweet odors. She is a shrewd business woman, and flowers to her mean simply the means of acquiring her daily bread. Only for this reason, she exactly remembers the favorite flowers and the combinations of colors each of her artist-customers prefers for his studies in still life. Marietta is a strongly built, gray-haired woman with severely classical features, the perfect type of the antique Roman matron. Dressed as such, her portrait may be found in more than one exhibition of modern Roman art. Outside the studios where she poses, she goes about bareheaded, wearing a plain, dark cotton dress. On very cold days she has a light green woolen shawl around her shoulders, an end of which she carefully spreads over her flowers to shield them from the wind. I have never seen her wearing a coat. She proudly declines all advances from lolling idlers, but she consents to a friendly chat with Angelo, her old crony, born from pure Roman stock like herself.

* * *

Angelo is indispensable to Via Margutta. The whole street avails itself of his services. He is a strong, sturdy man between fifty and sixty with a nobly cut face above broad shoulders. His gray hair is cut short, his eyes are piercing. Nobody knows his family name. He is simply Angelo, Angelo of Via Margutta. Nor does anyone know his abode—if indeed he has any. Whenever his services are needed, one goes into the street and calls his name at the top of the voice. If one possesses sufficiently strong lungs, one may feel sure he will appear, for he is present always. He deftly packs works of art and sees to their shipping. He runs errands and he beats carpets. He gives practical advice to foreign artists, whose questions he understands without knowing their language. He poses too, be it for a Greek hero, a Hebrew prophet, or a Christian saint—all with the same perfect equanimity.

* * *

Slipping through one of the gateways which make wide, dark gaps in the street's glaring walls, and passing a sleepy porter in a slovenly lodge, one enters a squalid stone-flagged courtyard, littered with all kinds of rubbish. A strip of deep blue sky spreads itself over the well-like abyss. In a corner stands "the fountain," an iron tap with a concrete basin, chipped and cracked, where all the women from the surrounding houses rinse their scanty laundry.

* * *

When I stood in one of these courtyards for the first time, I wondered what reasons might have induced my friend to make his home in such a place. While I was considering which of three different, equally dirty staircases would take me to his abode, my eyes were caught by a dark, narrow, vaulted passage, leading across through the ground-floor of one of the side buildings. Following it, I had to climb some steep, slippery steps through the dusk before it led me to the back of the building and there—to my utmost surprise—into the loveliest garden imaginable, where laurels were in full bloom, and palm trees, hung with bunches of yellow dates, spread their softly waving fans.

A small, winding path took me along beds of semi-tropical flowers to tiny houses, built here and there in the midst of the garden, each of them containing a big studio and a little kitchen. Italian and foreign artists inhabit these fairy-tale homes, hidden away in an evergreen paradise behind stony slums, and to be reached only through these. For behind them the steep slope of Monte Pincio rises inaccessible, its rocks overgrown with prickly bushes and a heavy growth of creepers. The hooting and bumping of motor cars high above on Viale Medici may be heard, but a red brick boundary wall on top of the rocks hides the outer world from view. The eyes may feast undisturbed on all shades of green, on the reddish brown of palm stems and the light purple of gracefully dangling bunches of wistaria.

* * *

My friend's home was reached at last. It was the topmost house, narrow and steep, and hard to find among the shrubbery. Opposite its door, a dolphin spouted clear drops upon trembling papyrus-leaves growing in a marble basin. I climbed three flights of stairs to his apartment, which contained spare furniture of exquisite workmanship and a few Van Gogh prints.

My friend opened a back door and there we stood in another jungle of shrubbery, fifty feet above the garden through which I had come. A graveled path took us to a tiny terrace, overlooking the courtyard deep below. A marble bench was set over the broken fragments of an antique statue. From a small fountain, clear water trickled upon a bed of irises and disappeared between a tangle of softly rustling bamboos. Here the path turned, led up higher still upon the rocky slope and ended unexpectedly at the foot of some steep steps which took us up to the flat roof of my friend's abode. The greatest surprise of all awaited me here. For, up here, Rome, in all its dignified, severe beauty, stretched out before my eyes, its roofs and steeples and cupolas glistening for as far as I could see. Its traffic hummed up to us only as the soft echo of a faraway chanting choir. The sun of Italy—greatest of artists—gave the last touch to the bewitching picture with its brush of gilding rays.

LILY R. RICE

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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A PORTRAIT OF TWO SISTERS (1830): *A Painting by an Anonymous Artist*

THIS PAINTING of two little sisters is representative of a type of family portrait popular in America in the nineteenth century. Then, as now, those with some wealth and the leisure to enjoy it wished to have portraits of their children and members of their families, both as an external sign of their position and for personal and sentimental reasons. No great demands were made upon the artist; an acceptable and pleasing likeness was all that was required.

The artist of this portrait is anonymous, but he was doubtless a fashionable portraitist in the Boston of his day, where the picture was painted about 1830. The pose of the figures is graceful, the composition and color harmonious. The painter is preoccupied with external appearances. He has made no attempt to exhibit an individual manner, but has concentrated upon making as refined and polished a picture as possible.

H. H. A.

Choosing a Winter Tree

IT IS A great advantage of the winter season for the study of sylvan nature that it enables us to see the structure of trunks and branches so much better than we ever can do when they are laden with summer foliage. Of all trees at this season of the year my favourite is decidedly the walnut. Its bark is magnificent in the strength of the deeply-furrowed lines which mark it (tempting beyond measure to an etcher), and its fine pale greys exhibit to perfection that wealth of dark mosses which the landscape-painter knows and values. Besides this, there is so much grandeur in its far-spreading, powerful arms, that it is well for us to see them during part of the year without their voluminous green sleeves. Happily for the beauty of many a village, the walnut is productive during life, so that it is allowed to come to full maturity. The oak is inferior both in form and colour, and expresses only a sturdy strength. The ash shows her grace of structure, her tall and elegant limbs, whilst her bunches of 'keys' hang like ornaments on the lofty branches; and there will be a little rich green moss, perhaps, about her foot, and on her trunk one or two different kinds of lichen, either grey or golden. As for the towering poplar, there will be nothing whatever on all his height but here and there a remnant of last year's leaves, withered and curled, whilst the branches whiten towards the summit. The alder would be almost as naked were it not for the quantities of brown catkins, which give a deep and rather rich colour at a distance. All the branches of the horse-chestnut are tipped with brown buds, whose abundant adhesive varnish protects the tiny leaf rudiments, all snugly wrapped in cotton. The ground beneath is strewn with the sere leaves of the preceding year, and the smooth-rinded old mahogany-coloured fruit.—From "The Sylvan Year," by PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON (1876).

There Will Always Be Hills

There will always be hills,
And I would make this song for you immortal,
As firm as any hill, and as everlasting.
I would have you go to them for words
And songs, for the touch of hands.
There will always be hills, sun,
Wind in the trees, and rain.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

The Story of an Old Friend

INTO THE AFTERGLOW from the "Augustan Age" of New England I came, as it were, through a back door, even as I had made my entrance to Harvard after four undergraduate years at Lehigh. In the little Boston world of letters late in the eighties, there was hardly a humbler post than that of an assistant in the editorial department of the *Youth's Companion*—a post into which I stepped on quitting Harvard. This journal, as it happened, was far more a national than a local institution . . . though there were many intelligent Bostonians who were hardly conscious that it had any reputation, either at home or afield. Reared myself on *Our Young Folks* and *St. Nicholas*, I am afraid I shared their ignorance, and had never read a copy of the paper before I entered its employ. Now I like to think of it under the designation bestowed by one of its frequent contributors, Louise Imogen Guiney—"the strong, star-bright Companion of my Youth."

At first I had five years of it, and later fourteen—in all, nearly two decades of the Yankee Victorianism which, before the second term was over, might have been called a Victorian hangover. The time was still so much a time of reticence that the whole conduct of the paper was anonymous and impersonal in the extreme. . . . Yet for thirty-one years before I first knew it, in 1888, it was dominated by a personality of extraordinary power, exercised in that cloistral privacy which shuns every expression of publicity for itself. This was Daniel Sharp Ford, who began his life in relative poverty, made his way as a printer, and when he was thirty-five, in 1857, purchased, with a partner, a Sunday-School weekly, the *Youth's Companion*, established thirty years before by Deacon Nathaniel Willis. . . . To keep the correspondence of the *Youth's Companion* separate from that of the *Watchman and Reflector*, a Baptist journal of which, for a time, Ford was a part owner, he invented the name of "Perry Mason & Company" as publishers of the little weekly which soon became his individual property. Persons who wished to go straight to headquarters used to begin their letters "Dear Mr. Mason," but the veil was never drawn aside, and it is believed that the name of Daniel S. Ford never appeared in his own paper until his death in 1899, when his successors felt that the time had really come to give credit where credit was due.

Well they might! The circulation of the paper had risen from 4,000 when Ford first took it in hand to more than a half-million. —From "A Venture in Remembrance," by M. A. DEWOLFE HOWE. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

"There is hope"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ZOPHAR, in speaking to Job, said (Job 11:7, 13, 18): "Canst thou by searching find out God? . . . If thou prepare thine heart, and stretch out thine hands toward him. . . . Thou shalt be secure, because there is hope." No matter how hopeless conditions may appear to be, if we look to God, "there is hope." And this is true because our Father, God, who is all-wise, all-loving, provides for our every need and answers every sincere call for aid. Our guide and helper is ever at hand. We need only to draw near to Him and He will draw near to us. We need only to realize His ever-presence, and we shall find surcease from pain, joy for sorrow, health for sickness, life for death.

In the fifth chapter of John's Gospel we read: "Now there is at Jerusalem by the sheep market a pool, which is called in the Hebrew tongue Bethesda. . . . And a certain man was there, which had an infirmity thirty and eight years. . . . Jesus saith unto him, Rise, take up thy bed, and walk. And immediately the man was made whole, and took up his bed, and walked." For thirty-eight years this man had been in bondage, helpless and useless. Still, there was hope, for when the Master came that way he brought to him a true sense of health, freedom, harmony.

Christian Science reveals the allness of Spirit and the nothingness, the unreality, of matter. Spirit is infinite, filling all space. Where, then, can evil exist or pretend to operate? Through the application of divine Science, it can be proved that Love is All, and that there is no reality in sin, sickness, or inharmony of any kind.

At a time when the writer was trying consistently to overcome a distressing physical condition, the angelic message came to her (Psalms 46:10), "Be still, and know that I am God." What more did she need to know than that God is All-in-all? What better thing could she do than "be still," and allow Love to govern her thinking? These truths, together with consecrated study of the Bible and "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, spiritualized her thinking. Realizing Love's ever-presence, she experienced healing.

Christian Science reveals God as divine Principle, as all-encompassing, all-governing, all-healing, and eternally available. And we can be assured that God's law is perpetually operating in man's behalf. Nothing can prevent its harmonious operation. Even so-called incurable conditions disappear before Truth. As mistakes in computation disappear when the rules of arithmetic are obeyed, so no disease or sin can remain when we are obedient to Love's law. God made man in His own image and likeness. Who or what can change God's work? No material power, so called, can usurp the divine law of good.

Just as one can correct a mistake in mathematics by applying the rules, so physical discords can be corrected by the purification of one's thinking, and the clear recognition that man is spiritual. It is one's thinking which needs to be set right; it is there that the adjustment must take place. And the body responds to thinking which is in accord with divine Principle.

Where there is a belief in sickness, the weeds of fear, hatred, and all sinful material thinking must be uprooted in order that the true sense of health can appear. Evil need never be accepted as true, for Christ Jesus said of the devil—evil—(John 8:44), "He is a liar, and the father of it." As one refuses to believe the falsehood, the manifestation of discord vanishes from experience. Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 368): "Admit the existence of matter, and you admit that mortality (and therefore disease) has a foundation in fact. Deny the existence of matter, and you can destroy the belief in material conditions. When fear disappears, the foundation of disease is gone." Christian Science reveals that what is called matter represents the carnal mind, the supposititious opposite of God, divine Mind.

Would we accept into our thinking an untrue statement about a dear friend? Certainly not! We should immediately dismiss the lie, knowing the truth about the friend. Accordingly the insidious lies of mortal mind, called sickness, pain, deformity, should be dismissed at once from our thinking. Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 390): "Suffer no claim of sin or of sickness to grow upon the thought. Dismiss it with an abiding conviction that it is illegitimate, because you know that God is no more the author of sickness than He is of sin." Christian Science avers that man is eternally spiritual and perfect and can never for an instant cease manifesting the beauty, grandeur, glory, completeness, and perfection of divine Love. This is the truth about man, and it is each one's privilege to prove the truth. To exterminate the belief in matter is to banish the inharmonious condition, whatever its name or nature.

God is the source of all good—health, strength, life, ability, intelligence. Recognizing divine Principle as the true source of our health and strength, we ally our thinking with God's law. Thus we come into harmony with the spiritual fact and see its fulfillment in our daily experience.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

"Avrai speranza"

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

ZOFAR, parlando a Giobbe, disse (Giobbe 11:7, 13, 18): "Puoi tu scandagliare le profondità di Dio? . . . Tu, però, se ben disponi il cuore, e protendi verso Dio le palme. . . . Sarai fiducioso perchè avrai speranza". Per quanto le condizioni sembrino essere disperate, se noi ci volgiamo a Dio "vi è speranza". E questo è vero perchè il nostro Padre, Dio, che è infinitamente saggio, amorevole, provvede ad ogni nostro bisogno e risponde ad ogni sincero appello di soccorso. La nostra guida ed aiuto è sempre accessibile. Occorre soltanto che noi ci avviciniamo a Lui ed Egli si avvicinerà a noi. Occorre soltanto che noi ci rendiamo conto della Sua continua presenza e troveremo sollievo dal dolore, gioia invece di tristezza, salute invece di malattia, vita invece di morte.

Nel quinto capitolo dell'Evangelo di Giovanni leggiamo: "Or a Gerusalemme, presso la porta delle Pecore, v'è una vasca, chiamata in ebraico Betesda. . . . E quivi era un uomo, che da trentott'anni era infermo. . . . Gesù gli disse: Levati, prendi il tuo lettuccio, e cammina. E in quell'istante quell'uomo fu risanato; e preso il suo lettuccio, si mise a camminare". Per trentott'anni quest'uomo era stato in cattività, inerte ed inutile. Eppure vi era speranza, poichè quando il Maestro passò di lì gli recò un vero senso di salute, liberazione, armonia.

La Scienza Cristiana rivela la totalità dello Spirito e la nullità, l'irrealtà, della materia. Lo Spirito è infinito, riempiendo tutto lo spazio. Dove, dunque, può il male esistere o pretendere di operare? Per mezzo dell'applicazione della Scienza divina, può essere provato che l'Amore è Tutto, e che non vi è realtà nel peccato, nella malattia, o discordia di alcuna specie.

Nel tempo in cui la scrivente cercava tenacemente di vincere una spiacevole condizione fisica, il messaggio angelico venne a lei (Salmo 46:10): "Fermatevi, ei dice, e riconoscete che io sono Dio". Che altro le occoreva di sapere, se non che Dio è Tutto-in-tutto? Che cosa di meglio poteva essa fare, se non di "fermarsi" e permettere all'Amore di governare il suo pensiero? Queste verità, insieme allo studio consacrato della Bibbia e di *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* di Mary Baker Eddy, spiritualizzò il suo pensiero. Col rendersi conto dell'eterna presenza dell'Amore, essa esperimentò la guarigione.

La Scienza Cristiana rivela Dio come divino Principio, come tutto-circondante, tutto-governante, tutto-risanante, ed eternamente accessibile. E possiamo essere certi che la legge di Dio opera in perpetuità a favore dell'uomo. Nulla può impedire la sua armoniosa operazione. Persino le cosiddette condizioni incurabili spariscono davanti alla Verità. Come gli errori di calcolo spariscono quando si osservano le leggi dell'aritmetica, così nessuna malattia o peccato può rimanere quando osserviamo la legge dell'Amore. Iddio creò l'uomo alla Sua propria immagine e somiglianza. Chi o che cosa può cambiare l'opera di Dio? Nessun potere materiale, cosiddetto, può usurpare la divina legge del bene.

Appunto come si può correggere un errore di matematica applicando le regole, così le disarmonie fisiche possono essere corrette per mezzo della purificazione del proprio pensiero, e col riconoscere chiaramente che l'uomo è spirituale. È il proprio pensiero che deve essere riordinato; è lì che il regolamento deve aver luogo. Ed il corpo reagisce al pensiero che armonizza col divino Principio.

Dove vi è credenza nella malattia, le erbaccie del timore, dell'odio, e tutto il pensiero materiale peccaminoso devono essere sradicate perchè possa apparire il vero senso della salute. Il male non occorre mai considerarlo come vero, poichè Cristo Gesù disse del diavolo—il male—(Giovanni 8:44): "è bugiardo e padre della menzogna". Col rifiutarsi di credere alla falsità, la manifestazione di discordia svanisce dall'esperienza. Mrs. Eddy scrive in *Science and Health* (pag. 368): "Ammettete l'esistenza della materia, ed ammetterete che la mortalità (e quindi la malattia) ha un fondamento nella realtà. Negate l'esistenza della materia, e potete distruggere la credenza nelle condizioni materiali. Quando il timore sparisce, il fondamento della malattia è svanito". La Scienza Cristiana rivela che ciò che si chiama materia rappresenta la mente carnale, l'ipotetico opposto di Dio, Mente divina.

Vogliamo accettare nel nostro pensiero una dichiarazione falsa su di un caro amico? Certamente no! Noi scacceremmo immediatamente la bugia, sapendo la verità sull'amico. Similmente, le bugie insidiose della mente mortale, chiamate malattia, dolore, deformità, devono essere scacciate subito dal nostro pensiero. Mrs. Eddy dice (*ibid.*, pag. 390): "Non permettete che veruna pretesa di peccato o di malattia cresca nel pensiero. Scacciatela colla convinzione persistente che è illegittima, perchè sapete che Dio non è l'autore della malattia più che non lo sia del peccato". La Scienza Cristiana asserisce che l'uomo è eternamente spirituale e perfetto, e non può neppure per un istante cessare di manifestare la bellezza, grandiosità, gloria, completezza, e perfezione del divino Amore. Questa è la verità sull'uomo, ed è il privilegio di ognuno di dimostrare la verità. Distruggere la credenza nella materia significa bandire la condizione discordante, qualunque sia il suo nome o la sua natura.

Iddio è la fonte di ogni bene—salute, forza, vita, abilità, intelligenza. Col riconoscere il divino Principio come le vera sorgente della nostra salute e forza, noi uniamo il nostro pensiero colla legge di Dio. Così raggiungiamo l'armonia col fatto spirituale e ne vediamo la realizzazione nella nostra esperienza giornaliera.

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Autumn

The days are mellow
With a deep content
Of harvest over
And the fruitage home.
The corn is yellow
In the gleaming ricks,
The plovers roam
Unfettered on the wing
Across the shaven fields,
And little copsewoods
Settle, gently sleeping,
To the distant spring.

T. LOVATT WILLIAMS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1941

Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

Albert A. Gore, Independent Thinker ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

A young Democratic Congressman from Cordell Hull's district down in Tennessee, who calls Congress "the greatest institution of learning ever attended," has put the Administration on the defensive on price control.

Though he's only been in the House three years, Representative Albert A. Gore has found himself a member of the "loyal opposition" more than once. Now he's leading a revolt against Price Control Administrator Leon Henderson's "piecemeal" price control proposals in the House.

Mr. Gore is a member of the House Banking and Currency Committee that dawdled long over Mr. Henderson's plan for controlling key prices. Mr. Gore is vigorous, hard-hitting, impatient. He decided something drastic should be done and done quickly. When President Roosevelt's erstwhile adviser, Bernard Baruch, came before the committee with his proposal for a universal price ceiling, Mr. Gore was impressed. He decided to be Mr. Baruch's spokesman in Congress.

For the record, he still insists he has hope of getting his bill substituted for the committee measure that was so weakened it no longer has Mr. Henderson's support. If he doesn't succeed, he still feels he has helped dramatize one of America's most serious problems.

Most Congressmen wouldn't be in Mr. Gore's shoes for anything because his proposal to freeze all prices and wages is extremely unpopular both with organized farmers and labor. But the Tennessean's district is different. It has no strong pressure groups. It likes its Congressman and if he behaves, he is all set for a good long career. It kept Cordell Hull in Congress 30 years before he went on to higher fields.

Soon after he came to Congress in 1938, Mr. Gore endeared himself to the homefolks by blocking an extra $1,000,000 appropriation Representative Sol Bloom was trying to get for the New York World's Fair, by insisting that an additional $5,000 be added for each of the county fairs in his district. "Why shouldn't my Lebanon, Tenn., Mule Day be entitled to a little slice?" he wanted to know.

The papers back home responded with editorials "good for Gore." They used that same heading again in 1939 when Mr. Gore made his maiden speech, on Republican time, for an end to the Roosevelt lending spree. Opposition by Mr. Gore and other Southern Democrats brought them an invitation to call on the President, an honor that seldom comes to freshmen Congressmen.

In another way, Representative Gore stands out among other young Congressmen—at least Tennessee Congressmen. He doesn't bother to consult Senior Senator Kenneth McKellar on everything he does.

Yet with all his independence, Mr. Gore is typical enough of the average American Congressman that he might have been chosen for the leading role in "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington." He was born in a small farm home and spent most of his life in one county, earning his way through college, teaching in a one-room school, taking his law course at night and finally becoming County Superintendent of Schools. Then he plunged into politics, was appointed State Commissioner of Labor as a reward, and in 1938 threw his hat into the Congressional ring.

He isn't above a bit of clowning during election campaigns, especially when the folks coax him to bring out his old fiddle and play "Turkey in the Straw."

His wife, a graduate of Vanderbilt University Law School, helps him both in the district and in Washington, and so does four-year-old Nancy, who can't remember constituents but knows all their dogs' names.

When there's a new baby in his district, Representative Gore sends its mother an informative pamphlet on child care which he gets free from the United States Children's Bureau. His wife is active in the 76th Club, made up of women whose husbands' Congressional careers began with that session. For wedding presents, she sends copies of the Congressional Cook Book. He writes a weekly column for the papers in his district.

Not many Congressmen are as fortunate as Representative Gore in their inheritance of a political forefather and mentor. His home town of Carthage is Secretary of State Hull's home town. One of the biggest moments in the young Congressman's life occurred at the 1940 Democratic convention in Chicago when the Secretary of State called him on the phone and asked him to personally inform the delegates that he would decline the Vice-Presidential nomination.

The Fourth Tennessee Congressional District rears independent thinkers, men who are as American as its county fairs.

The Country Speaks: Boston

"Columns" Are Fine for the Slow ..... ***By Robert R. Mullen***

The nice thing about columns such as these is that they offer a chance to correct mistakes. Columns don't pretend to be news, hence can be written sans pressure for having that essential word, "today," or "this morning," prominently jammed somewhere into the first ten words of the story.

Too frequently in newspapers, if it didn't happen "this morning" or "today" you just don't bother—much. That keeps the papers fresh, but it results in some pretty good stuff being omitted, especially if it happens to be one of those stories that take a day or two to sink into the comprehension of newspapermen, not all of whom are so quick-witted as the movies depict. Columns are "swell" for the slow.

Here's a case in point: The New England Council, which is a super and highly successful chamber of commerce for the six little States east of the Hudson and north of New York, held its big annual meeting in Boston last week. There were not less than 25 quotable speeches. You could almost close your eyes, jab with your finger and come up with a "lead" anywhere. On the final day there was an especially wide array to choose from, and we did.

By luncheon time, the reporters for the afternoon papers sat down to the good Boston scrod in that mellow glow of satisfaction that comes with the feeling of a good story already written and in the responsible hands of the copy desk, while reporters for the morning papers were in that unharried state of the beginning day, and boundless time between them and that frenzied deadline minute.

So it was nice to talk about ships and snails and puppy dog tails, and the engrossing news that the printing room boys were to get $2.25 more a week because of the rising cost of living, and to make the inevitable remarks about their own salaries.

"Hey, that's what he's talking about," interjected one at the table, pointing to a speaker at the head table, who had a rather impressive shock of white hair.

"Who's he?"

"Slichter," someone whispered, "Sumner Slichter," somebody else amplified, "Harvard . . . economist."

From the loudspeaker came a gentle rumble: "One of our amiable superstitions is that Americans don't like statistics. The sports pages prove otherwise."

Then followed some arithmetic. Wholesale prices are up an average of 13 per cent, farm prices 25 per cent, raw materials 24 per cent, finished goods 11 per cent. That all adds up to a running start at inflation.

And the end is not yet. The new jobs opening up, the pay increases, the overtime, all mean that more and more people have the wherewithal to buy some of the things they have so long wanted. According to Mr. Slichter's reckoning, there will be upwards of $66,000,000,000 in pay rolls next year, a rise of $6,000,000,000 over this year, and this year was 25 per cent above last.

But there will be fewer and fewer things for these people to buy. Mr. Slichter, throwing automobiles, radios, furniture, or what-have-you into a pool, estimates there will be, in general, 10 per cent less goods available for purchase.

Augmented demand and lessened supply result, according to the first law of economics, in higher prices. Higher prices mean higher cost of living, which, in turn, means demand for higher wages; higher wages boost demands, lessen supply, boost prices; higher prices bring demands for higher wages; higher wages boost demand, lessen supply, boost prices, bring demands for higher . . . well, so it goes, and the name of it is inflation.

What to do?

Well, you can issue a proclamation, pass a law, or whatever, and say that as of Nov. 18, 1941, there shall be no increases in the price of foods, prices of clothing, rents, wages, no increases in anything, a ceiling is fixed, prices are frozen. Everybody likes that idea—for the other fellow. Labor likes it for the manufacturer and farmer, but not for Labor. The farmer likes it for Labor and the manufacturer but not for the farmer. So it goes, and it goes to a political stalemate.

There is another answer, the answer which Mr. Slichter calls the "mop."

He would mop up the surplus purchasing power. These overtime hours, these pay increases, these new jobs are like just so much spilled water to Mr. Slichter (at Harvard, they do have a rather detached viewpoint), and he would mop it up, using two mops.

One mop is labelled Bonds. You sing "Any Bonds Today" murmur about "that Freedom man," and things like that, and your friend with the new found job, or the sizable overtime check, or the salary increase closes his eyes to the new car, the super automatic radio-phonograph he's been wanting for five years, and planks his wampum down for a bond.

If that mop doesn't wring out dry, the second mop swings into action, a mop labelled Taxes.

However, if these two mops don't work too well, "don't decide the country is going to the dogs," smiles Mr. Slichter. "We had 100 per cent inflation during the last war, and stood it pretty well."

So it was that we got a primer in inflation, but none of us wrote about it. For it takes a while to rattle down. Columns are fine for the slow.

To Change the Subject:

Never Turn Back the Hands of Your Clock ..... ***By Margaret Williamson***

For all I know, it is still the fashion, especially along the more glittering reaches of Fifth Avenue, to suppose that nothing in Boston ever changes. Bostonians are expected to live placid lives behind their faded brick Georgian fronts; remaining loyal to their baked bean feasts on Saturday nights, resisting fiercely any threat to slice off the most inconsiderable fringe of their beloved Common, frequenting the Boston Athenaeum, going to Symphony Hall as regularly as they eat their breakfasts. They are supposed— But I am confident you can fill in the rest as well as I.

And much of all this is agreeably true. Yet who dares say that Boston's geography never changes? That contention I can disprove in a jiffy. So could you.

Take only one hasty look at Tremont Street—yes, in that select region of the big department stores. There, jogging friendly elbows with them, is the newest branch of S. S. Pierce & Company, its front one vast expanse of plate glass across which sprawls in alluring red letters the name of the firm. Stroll on across the Mall into Boylston Street, and soon you will pass another modernistic front: this time one of granite in gracious lines, trimmed in chromium plate. The glass-fitters and window-decorators have only just taken down their curtains. Look again and you will see it is the uptown shop of Bigelow Kennard & Company.

So this firm, too, is marking a significant step in its career. When John Bigelow established the business, 111 years ago, the store was at 61 Washington Street, having several other locations, too, until, 74 years ago, it occupied 10 West Street. That familiar shop, by the way, is to be retained in addition to the new one; and an interest in the business is enjoyed still by descendants of the original founder.

Now, in the normal course of events, I should have been captivated by all this; and yet I have this time a special reason for my interest. For, when I was a child, I used to hear fascinating stories from my father about the firm of Bigelow Kennard. Father went there, as a boy of about 16 I suppose, having urgent need of helping with the family income. He was presumably the humblest of shop boys. He and another boy even slept there, pulling their cots out of dusty cupboards whenever night came.

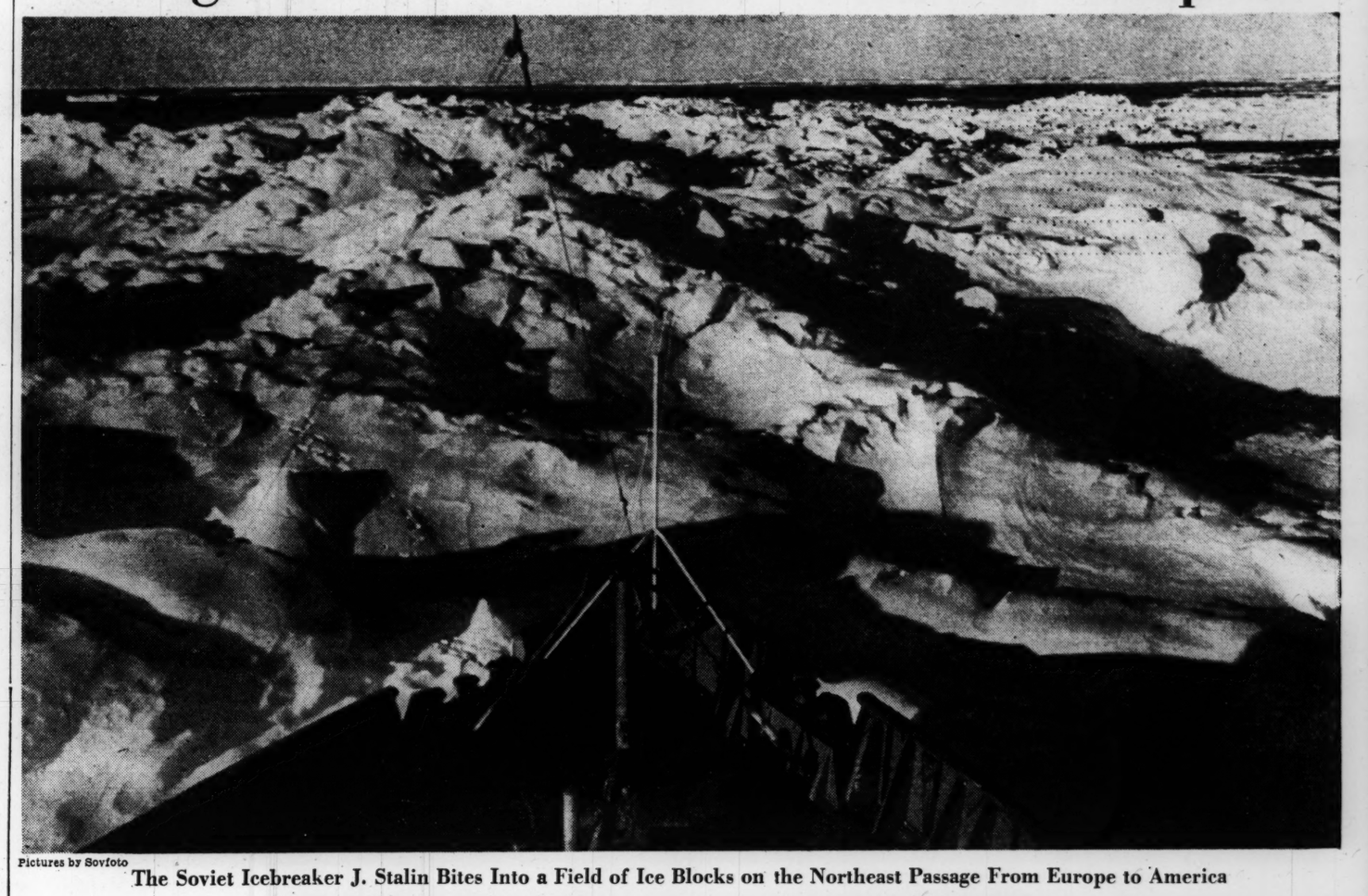
It must have been eerie for them, but they had each other for consolation and Father at least did not seem to have minded his strange task. Important people came into the shop by day. He had a choice collection of stories about them, but I remember only that he once saw the poet Longfellow and was enormously impressed by his sweeping white beard and kind blue eyes.

From that brief experience in the jeweler's shop, Father acquired several lasting habits. The chief of them was concerned with clocks and watches. He must have been trained to look after the timepieces in that shop, for all his life he had an amazingly keen appreciation of them. He would fondle them, persuade them, cajole them, love them. Did one of us have trouble with our watch? Had it stopped and were all our efforts of no avail? Father would quietly take it in his hand; he would pat it, shake it a bit, wind it, set its hands. Obediently, sweetly, the watch would respond and it would continue to go—for Father.

Then, too, there was the matter of punctiliously winding the clocks each week. Once Father caught me about to set back the hands, and his face went ashen. Never, it seemed, must one push back the hands of a clock; always one must put them forward, even if it involved making the full circle as I do nowadays laboriously when the emergency of daylight saving so demands. I still regard with horror that idea of setting any timepiece by turning back the hands.

So, quite naturally, I welcome that new beautiful shop-front which has come to Boylston Street—noting with gratification that Bigelow Kennard & Company, figuratively and literally, is setting the hands of its clocks straight ahead for the future.

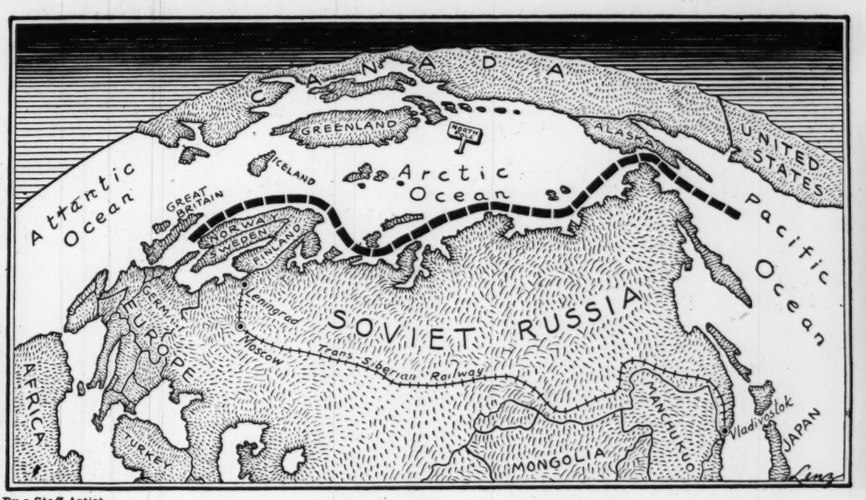
Through Ice to U. S.—Hitler Dream of Conquest?



Pictures by Sovfoto

The Soviet Icebreaker J. Stalin Bites Into a Field of Ice Blocks on the Northeast Passage From Europe to America

The Krassin
Just arrived at Seattle.



By a Staff Artist

The Route of the Northeast Passage

Icebreaker's View

Ship Sails Over Top of World

By the Associated Press

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 21

The Soviet Navy's icebreaker Krassin is docked here after completing last week end a 10,000-mile voyage from the White Sea over the top of the world route from Russia.

Capt. N. Markov said the vessel was brought to the United States for overhaul.

The Krassin was the first ship ever to negotiate the White Sea route, across the northern side of Siberia and down through the lonely Bering Sea. She completed her first voyage about 1930.

By Joachim Joesten

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hitler may come from the West.

From Europe, around the back way, to the American coast.

By sea.

Through the Arctic.

Here is one aspect of the Nazi-Soviet war that has received but little attention, although it should be a matter of primary concern to Americans.

Suppose Russia were defeated—what would be the immediate consequences for this country? The answer is obvious: quite apart from what Japan may or may not do, this would mean the effective encirclement of America, with Nazi forces operating from the West as well as from the East.

I do not speak primarily of the overland threat to Alaska, which a glance at a map reveals. Theoretically, it is true, the conquest of Russia would bring Hitler's men almost within calling distance from United States territory across the Bering Strait. This threat, however, looks more formidable on a map than it would be in reality. Indeed, the tip of Siberia that faces Alaska is a tract so barren, scantily populated, and so difficult of access that one could hardly conceive a major military operation being launched from there.

Besides, even though Hitler were to set up his headquarters in the Kremlin, he would still be thousands of miles away from the nearest major base for a possible attack on the Western Hemisphere.

Nine-Day Journey

It takes an ordinary traveler, riding on a fast express, nine days and nights to get from Moscow to Vladivostok by way of the Trans-Siberian Railroad. But for Hitler and his men it will not be just a matter of boarding a train and arriving on schedule. Whoever has made this trip through Siberia (and I made it but a few months ago) knows what a precarious business that railroad is. There are literally hundreds of vulnerable spots, tunnels, viaducts, bridges, where the line could be effectively interrupted by an army in retreat or by guerrillas. And let it be remembered, this is the only fast land connection between the European and Far Eastern parts of the huge Soviet Union. I think it is a certainty that even after the fall of Moscow it will take Hitler years, not months, to conquer Siberia—unless, of course, Japan steps in.

However, there is another possibility for a Nazi threat from the West which has been almost entirely overlooked—a naval thrust into the Pacific by way of the Arctic Ocean. The very timing of the Nazi offensive against Russia suggests that something like this is in the Führer's mind. For, this is the time of year when the Northeast passage is open to shipping from the Barents Sea to the Bering Strait.

July, August, September, these are the three months of navigable season in the Soviet Arctic; in some parts of it, especially the Barents Sea, the season may begin earlier, and extend until mid-October, but the entire passage from West to East, or vice-versa usually can only be made during these three months.

No Longer Impassable

No longer is the Arctic the impassable barrier to inter-oceanic communications which it used to be. The famous Northeast passage which daring explorers attempted in vain to force many times in past centuries is now an accomplished fact. Not only as a feat of scientific exploration, but as a regular route for shipping. For quite a few years now, Soviet vessels—both merchantmen and warships — have plied between the oceans along this all-Russian waterway.

Here are a few of the landmarks in this gradual conquest of the Arctic. In 1878-79, the Swedish explorer Adolf Erik Nordenskjöld was the first to make the passage, but it took him 13 months to go from Gothenburg to the Bering Strait; nearly three-fourths of this time he spent wintering, his ship, the S. S. Vega, being immobilized by the ice. The first man to make the passage in one season, without wintering, was Prof. Otto Julevich Schmidt, aboard the Soviet icebreaker Sibiryakov, who sailed, in 1932, from Archangel to the Bering Strait in two months and four days. Since then, summer navigation along the Northern sea-route has become a normal thing, with whole fleets traveling from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In some cases, even return-trips have been achieved in one single season.

It is in the best Nazi tradition to watch other people sow and then step in to reap in their stead. I should not be a bit surprised if the German High Command already had drawn up a complete plan for taking over the administration and shipping facilities of the Soviet Arctic.

Independent Department

Since the end of 1932 the Northern sea-route (as the Northeast Passage is usually called in Russia) has been under the administration of an independent government department, the "Glavsemorput," which is directly responsible to the Council of Peoples Commissars. This extraordinary pioneering concern, which has been likened to the East India Company, has under its exclusive jurisdiction an area of 10,000,000 square kilometers, including all of Siberia above the 62nd Northern parallel, in addition to the whole of waterways and islands in the Soviet Arctic.

During these nine years of operation the Glavsemorput already has spent something like two billion dollars on an extensive program of development. All along the 18,750 miles of shoreline under its jurisdiction a complex network of polar and wireless stations, meteorological observation posts, lighthouses, beacons, fog-signals and navigation markers, repair and refueling stations, and other services have been set up. In close cooperation with this organization a far-flung system of Arctic airlines is now in operation; its three main branches follow the courses of the great Siberian rivers, Ob, Yenisei, and Lena, while a newly established East-West line connects all the major shore points.

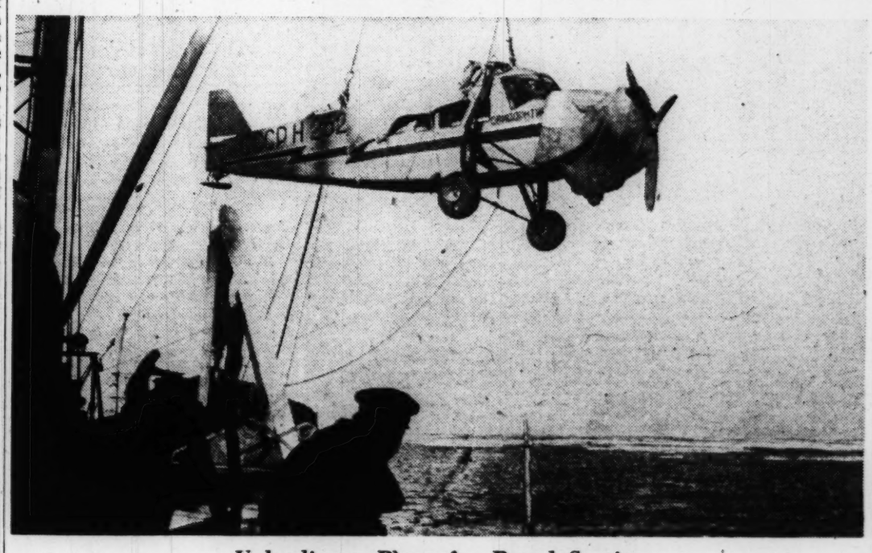
Of course, it would be somewhat hasty to assume that because Soviet vessels have regularly made the passage these last few years a Nazi fleet could easily do the same. More than the cessation of Soviet resistance in the extreme North would probably be needed, for, without active and continuous cooperation of land and air observers, no vessel can hope to make the crossing safely.

As it is, navigation through the Northeast Passage depends entirely on the guidance and advice of some 80 wireless stations on Novaya Zemlya, Severnaya Zemlya, Cape Chelyuskin, Wrangel Island, and many other points, which send out weather reports four times a day. In co-operation with these, specially trained air-scouts flying ahead of the ships map out a safe route through drifting ice floes and other obstacles, while powerful icebreakers stand by to clear a passage through blocked areas. An improvised enemy expedition through such waters is hardly conceivable.

U. S. Urged to Look Ahead

On the other hand, we must not forget that the Nazis time and again have proved their mastery at achieving the seemingly impossible. When the German forces, in April, 1940, invaded Norway at all strategic points right up to the Arctic Circle, they exhibited a familiarity with the most difficult fjords and sounds of a hazardous coast which amazed the local pilots.

Even if this year's peril is past, this country would do well to prepare now for the surprises of the next Arctic season. It may, or it may not have been a coincidence that Hitler launched his campaign against Russia only a few days after Ivan Dmitrievich Papanin, head of the Glavsemorput, had declared the season open for the Northeast passage. If Russia is defeated, we may well see a Nazi fleet emerge, next summer, into the Bering Strait and the Pacific. And by that time, maybe, the Japanese already will have opened up a suitable base for it—Vladivostok, the town that "rules the East."



Unloading a Plane for Patrol Service
Over the ice-strewn route of the Northeast Passage.

Harvard and Yale Meet in 60th Traditional Game—B. U. Facing B. C. at Fenway

Crimson Coach Is Guarding Against Upset by Eli Team

Probable Lineup at Stadium

HARVARD		YALE
MacKinney (187)	l.e.	r.e., Greene (185)
Miller (250)	l.t.	r.t., Kiendl (192)
Peabody (195)	l.g.	r.g., Stack (212)
Page (167)	c	c., Moseley (177)
Pfister (204)	r.g.	l.g., Ruebel (196)
Gardiner (202)	r.t.	l.t., Kemp (211)
Forte (162)	r.e.	l.e., Bartholemy (183), Capt.
Heiden (180)	q.b.	q.b., Potts (174)
Summers (170)	l.h.b.	r.h.b., Harrison (182)
Lee (177)	r.h.b., Capt.	l.h.b., Taylor (180)
McNicol (177)	f.b.	f.b., Seymour (186)

OFFICIALS—Referee: W. T. Halloran, Providence; Umpire: F. S. Bergin, Princeton; Lineman: A. R. Lake, Lafayette; Field Judge: A. W. Palmer, Colby.

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This is a long day for Harvard and Yale. Longer for Harvard, perhaps, because the Crimson is the favored team in the traditional football clash at the Harvard Stadium tomorrow, beginning at 1:45 p. m. Both teams have completed their practice except for routine drills this afternoon and nothing more can be done until game time tomorrow.

On the Harvard practice field this week there has been intense drilling, but through it all the players have cavorted with a natural confidence. What has taken place on the Eli practice fields is not known here, but with nothing to lose and everything to gain, the players have something to work for.

Different Attitude

There is a different attitude in the coaching staffs, however. The Crimson mentor, Dick Harlow, is much too concerned over what could happen to change the complexion of matters, to be what you could call a happy man. His long experience in bootball has seen favorable teams upset before. Yale's Spike Nelson, completing his first full season as head coach of the Eli, needs this victory for salvage, but has little hope ahead.

Not even a biased Yale man can look upon his favorites with anything more than a hopeful attitude. The team has won only the opening game in the seven-game schedule and pulled that one out only in a thrilling last-half rally against Virginia. Since then the Eli has bowed week after week.

Harvard Boomed

Against this unfavorable record of the Eli is that of Harvard. From a shaky beginning when it was defeated by Penn, 19-0, and Cornell, 6-0, the Crimson rose with might and main and defeated Dartmouth 7-0, held the famed Navy eleven to a scoreless tie, 0-0, Princeton 6-4, defeated Army 20-6, and Brown 23-7. From mere mention in the sports pages, Harvard has boomed to the headlines.

The game is over and won by Harvard now, except that football games are never decided on paper. They will have to meet on the field tomorrow, and as unpredictable as the bounce of a football is the prediction of what will happen in a contest before it is played. The traditional grid game between any two colleges is never a foregone conclusion apart from the place it is to be played and the starting time.

Alumni Attitude

As the coaches approach this game they know that some 50,000 or more football fans will be in the stadium and a goodly number can see nothing, regardless, except victory for their team. They do not hire a coach, but they do have voice in the firing of a coach. To be beaten in the Harvard-Yale game is never a happy day for the coach of the beaten team, and all that happened beforehand through the season means little.

An added sidelight to the affair tomorrow is the final game for the mainstays of the Harvard line which has received the plaudits of many a coach this seoson. Loren MacKinney, versatile end and an all-America prospect; Chub Peabody, guard and a forerunner for all-America votes; Dick Pfister, power guard; Vern Miller and Tom Gardiner, 60-minute tackles, are bowing out of the college gridiron picture—and they hope to bow out in glory.

Marked Men

MacKinney and Peabody have been outstanding all season. They have been prominent in every Harvard game and have had reams of copy written about their prowess. Not once have they failed to produce after praise, and tomorrow they will be the cynosure of all eyes in the stadium whether they look out through blue or crimson. It is the last chance to campaign for grid glory and they will be marked men by Yale players who have not gained such public fame.

Another Harvard boy who will be watched is Capt. Franny Lee. Not a great back when passing, kicking and running are the combination for judging, but Harvard players believe in Lee. They have known the quiet, unassuming team captain to produce vital plays in games when vital plays are so necessary. He is the sort who comes through in the pinch and when the going is most difficult.

On the Yale side of the ledger is Capt. Alan Bartholemy, a great end. He has been a great leader despite the poor season and has been an inspiration to the numerous sophomores in the Yale lineup. Tomorrow he will be a burdened and a marked player as well. A good receiver of passes he will be watched closely, and defensively he will have to protect himself against power blocking and the deceiving Harvard end-around plays.

Another Yale player who has a heavily scheduled afternoon ahead of him is Spencer Moseley, center. This 180-pound pivot will be facing Miller, Peabody, Pfister and Gardiner on the offense, and defensively he must guard himself against such rugged blockers as Pfister, Peabody, Gardiner and Heiden. Protect himself we say, because if he does not he will be unable to back up that line against the Harvard through-the-line plays and the backer-ups are the key blocks.

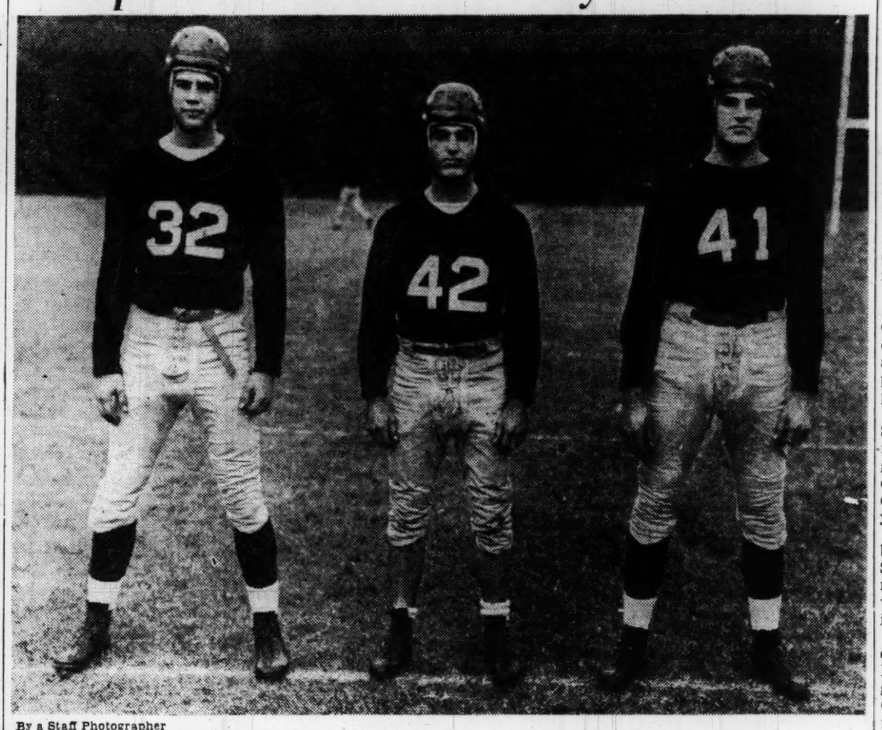
Eli Players "Up"

Latest reports from New Haven this morning quoted Coach Nelson as saying that the Eli, as they left their home parts for Boston, are "up" for this game. That means that the squad has mentally discounted their non-success for the season and are concentrating on this one game. It is a good sign and a necessary one.

The Eli arrived at the Back Bay station this noon time along with the other grid teams that played games at Soldiers field this afternoon, plus the varsity and freshman soccer contestants. The varsity practiced in the Stadium at 2 o'clock this afternoon followed by Harvard. The official Yale party will make headquarters at the Lenox Hotel, but the varsity will stop at the Somerset.

As usual, the Crimson varsity and coaches will dine together at the Belmont Country Club and spend the night there. This will be the 60th varsity football game between the two universities. Yale has won 33, Harvard 20, and six ended in a tie.

Sophomore Backs Who May See Action



By a Staff Photographer

Wayne Johnson, Cleo O'Donnell, Jr., and Walter (Bill) Wilson

These youngsters are gradually breaking into the Harvard line-up. Johnson is the first-string replacement for Don McNicol at full; O'Donnell goes in for Franny Lee; and Wilson, usually a starter, is giving away to Greely Summers, senior, for the starting assignment tomorrow against Yale.

Dartmouth Up Against Offensive Ace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga., Nov. 21—Frankie Sinkwich played only 19 minutes against Centre last Saturday but he managed to amass 219 yards to run his season total to 1,362 yards passing and running. Fireball Frankie leads the Southeastern Conference in both yards gained rushing and yards gained passing.

Already selected on two All-America teams, the Youngstown, Ohio, boy is a marked man. Centre employed an eight-man line in an attempt to halt him, but he calmly passed them dizzy with nine completions in 14 attempts.

Sinkwich not only blankets the Southeastern Conference field, but is the nation's leader in yards gained rushing with 868 yards in eight games. His passes have accounted seven touchdowns and 494 yards.

Most All-America selections will be made in the next two weeks and Sinkwich's showing against Dartmouth and Georgia Tech probably will determine whether or not he is a unanimous choice.

Approximately 20,000 fans are expected to see Georgia clash with Dartmouth in the Homecoming game here Saturday, and the Georgia-Georgia Tech game already is a sellout at 30,000. So Sinkwich and his Bulldog teammates will play before fine houses in their try for the Orange Bowl bid.

An Atlanta, Ga., sports writer, Ed Danforth, reported in his column that Georgia has the inside track on the game, with Mississippi as a second choice.

Terriers Hope to Defeat Eagles in Game Tomorrow

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New England's football potpourri simmers down to just four games this week end, with the tastiest dishes being served right here in Boston as Harvard takes on Yale in the Stadium and Boston University challenges Boston College in Fenway Park. The other two games see Holy Cross host to Temple in Worcester, and Dartmouth making the long trek to Athens to play the University of Georgia.

For the purposes of the record, this column makes Harvard favorite over Yale, Boston College over Boston University, Holy Cross over Temple, and Georgia over Dartmouth—but in only one contest do the odds seem overwhelming. By all rights Harvard should have no trouble with the Elis, but still anything can happen.

Elements for B. U.

At first glance Boston College would seem to have just as much an edge over Boston University as the Crimson over the Blue. Certainly victories by both underfavored elevens would be classed as major upsets, but the Terriers have many elements in their favor which could make them the winner by tomorrow night.

First, is the fact that the Eagles for some reason do not seem as potent as everyone believed they would be at the start of the season. A new coaching regime and a new type of offense have not been able to cope with the stiff schedule arranged after Frank Leahy had brought the Eagles through two glorious seasons, and already they have dropped games to Tulane, Clemson, and Tennessee. Discounting the St. Anselm's opener, the BeeCees have only a .571 batting average for the season—a definite drop for them.

Have Been Waiting

In facing Boston University, the Eagles will be taking on a Terrier eleven that has been waiting all season for this game. The players and the coaches of B. U. know that all that is expected of them is to make a satisfactory showing tomorrow afternoon following the 1:30 kick-off, but such a showing will not be satisfactory to them. They mean to win, and deep down in their hearts they believe they can.

If the Terriers do win, they will chalk up only their second victory over the Eagles since 1920. That high point came in 1937 when B. U. won 13-6. The best the intowners ever did besides that was hold their rivals to an 0-0 tie in 1936.

Rumors

Both of these outstanding showings have come in the eight years that Coach Pat Hanley has been at Boston University. According to rumors now making the rounds, this is Pat's final year at B. U.—although nothing definite has been announced or even intimated by the Marine Corps Major to the effect that he is leaving Nickerson Field—and the boys themselves have probably heard those rumors. If such be the case, they have one more incentive for toppling the Eagles, for a victory like that would be a great send-off for Hanley.

A crowd of approximately 20,000 is expected to throng Fenway Park tomorrow, with the B. C. followers hoping that some of the Eagles' bad fortune turns into good before the afternoon is over. Last Saturday they saw their favorites definitely outplay Tennessee yet still lose 14-7.

They remember how B. C. rolled up 15 yards to five for the Vols and earned 209 yards rushing to 103 for the southerners. And they also recall how their opponents converted a fumble for one touchdown and made a pass interception pay-off in another. They now are hoping that fortune will smile on the Eagles for a change.

Not Looking Ahead

Coach Denny Myers also remembers those items, and is refusing to look past B. U. to Holy Cross next Saturday—New England's final football game. He also is mindful of the fact that the Terriers lead the country in pass defense, with figures released by the American Football Statistical Bureau showing that they have held opposing teams to an average of 24.7 yards per game through the air. Harvard, for comparison, stands third at 40.7.

According to Hanley's plans, his starting line-up will see Howie Mitchell and Ray Whelan at end, Capt. George Radulski and Tony Fontana at tackle, Dan McCarthy and Billy Parsons at guard, Sid Michaels at center, and Chick Morris, Walter Williams, Gus Sullivan, and Pete Lamana in the backfield. Myers is scheduled to counter with Charlie Furbush, Gil Bouley, Patsy Darone, Fred Naumetz, Rocco Canale, Capt. Al Morro, and Ed Zabilski from left end to right end in the line, and Mickey Connolly, Frank Maznicki, Mike Holovak, and Ted Williams in the backfield.

Solid Case

As for the Holy Cross game, a solid case for the Crusaders could be built up from comparative scores, chief of which are the 31-0 and 46-0 defeats administered to Temple by Boston College and Michigan State. Yet on the other hand the best the Purple could do last Saturday against Manhattan was gain a 13-13 tie with Manhattan, a team which Boston University held to a one-touchdown victory. We dunno. It looks like the Crusaders should win, but Temple could very easily upset the applecart.

Dartmouth has several bad factors to contend with in meeting Georgia tomorrow. One is the long train ride, and the other is Frankie Sinkwich, the Bulldogs' one-man gang. Appears as though Tuss McLaughry is not going to end his season on a happy note unless the Indians pull some trick out of their war bonnet.

Seton Hall Boy School Harrier Champ of Nation

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 21 (AP)—Danny Van Dorpe of Seton Hall preparatory school won the 16th annual national interscholastic cross-country individual title yesterday from a field of 123 schoolboy harriers.

Van Dorpe, who went into the lead at the halfway mark and stayed there, covered the 2½-mile Seton Hall College campus course in 14m. 45s.

John Malley, also of Seton Hall, finished one second behind his teammate to take second place. Malcolm Dempsey of Presque Isle (Maine) High School was third, and was followed by Edward Schlachta, Northeast Philadelphia High School; Frank Martin, Chaminade (N. Y.) High School, and Barry Warsnop of Kearny (N. J.) High School, New Jersey interscholastic champion.

The Seton Hall runners captured the prep school team crown with a near-perfect score of 18, taking five out of the first six prep school places.

Kress Released

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—Release of Ralph (Red) Kress as manager and appointment of Bob Tarleton, formerly of Dallas in the Texas League, as assistant to the general manager was announced here recently by Walter Seeger, president of the St. Paul Baseball Club of the American Association.

Sports Around the Hub

Baltimore Has Good Prospects

The Boston Olympics may have beaten the Baltimore Orioles 3-1 in the Garden last night to stay at the top of the Eastern Amateur Hockey League, but they did not have too easy a time in notching their victory—and this despite the fact that the Orioles had only 10 skaters.

It was the consensus of opinion following the game that Baltimore needs only a few more players to make itself a championship contender. If Coach Elmer Piper has his way, the needed players will be joining the team shortly.

If the Orioles do challenge for championship honors, it will be nothing new for their personable coach. In 1938 Piper led Trail Smoke Eaters to amateur hockey's highest award—the Allan Cup. In 1937 he just missed with his North Battleford Beavers, losing out to Lake Shore Blue Devils in the final after having won the championship of Western Canada. His team last night shows definite possibilities. The boys skate well, make good plays, and back-check efficiently.

Last night's game was played before 15,022 spectators, largest crowd ever to watch an Eastern Amateur League game in Boston. The O's have drawn several larger houses, but they came when they were playing in the Provincial League. Ty Andersen scored first for Boston when he knocked in his own rebound. Andy Chakowski tied the score for Baltimore when he collaborated with Ab McDouball. Clare Martin sent the 'Pics out in front again with a beautiful solo dash the length of the rink—à la Eddie Shore—and Ray Chaisson put the game on ice when he sank Lloyd Gronsdal's pass.

* * *

An interested spectator at the Olympics-Baltimore game last night was Eddie Jeremiah, Dartmouth's hockey coach. As he watched from a seat in the press box, Eddie talked about his hockey prospects this winter. He said he thought his sextet would be improved over last year, although he was waiting to see what happens in the Dartmouth-Georgia football game. Two of his defensemen—his two best at that—Johnny Krol and Harry Gerber, are starting for the Green, and Jerry hopes they will be ready for hockey.

* * *

Getting away from the customary last Thursday in January, the local baseball writers this winter will hold their annual banquet on Jan. 28, a Wednesday. The affair was moved up one day because of an agreement with the Philadelphia chapter, which is anxious to have Ted Williams at its head table and did not want to buck the Hub scribes. As it is impossible for the Phillie boys to change their annual date, the locals agreed. Ted, therefore, will be honored in both cities, and probably in New York and Chicago as well.

* * *

Going into tomorrow's game at Fenway Park, B. U. will have at least one statistical edge on its favored B. C. rivals. The Terriers lead the intercollegiate gridiron field in pass defense, holding opponents to 24.7 yards per game by that route. Harvard ranks third. The Terriers were given another "lift" when it became known that the Eagles' Eddie Doherty would be unable to play tomorrow.

* * *

When the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts meets at Brae Burn on the morning of Dec. 4, Deborah Verry of Kittansett, twice state titleholder, will succeed Margaret Curtis of Essex County as president. The nomination was announced yesterday. Miss Verry, already resident of the Women's Eastern Association, won the state crown in 1937 and again in '40. She also took the North-South title at Pinehurst in '37.

* * *

Shorts . . . Boston Latin's victory yesterday, 19-0, at Braves Field, lifted her to within one triumph of English. The standing now shows English 22, Latin 21, with 11 ties . . . Harvard and Yale met this afternoon in freshman, junior varsity and four house football games, and varsity and freshman soccer contests . . . Baseball already is conceding the 1942 National League pennant to the St. Louis Cardinals . . . Statistics reveal that the University of New Hampshire gained a mile and a quarter on land and by air this season—1,497 yards netted by rushing, plus 680 by passes.

N. H. Hockey Team Opens Season In College Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Nov. 21—Topped by competition in the annual College week tournament at Lake Placid, the University of New Hampshire's hockey squad will face one of its hardest schedules in history this winter.

The slate, as announced by the faculty committee on athletics, will open with the Placid play Dec. 27, 28 and 29.

Dartmouth is included on the schedule for the first time since 1936 in a tilt which will be played at Hanover Jan. 14. All other games will be against New England league opponents, including defending champion Boston college.

The schedule:

Dec. 27, 28, 29—College week tournament, Lake Placid.
Jan. 6—Boston University at Boston; 8—Boston College; 10—Massachusetts Institute of Technology; 13—Colby; 14—Dartmouth at Hanover; 16—Bowdoin at Brunswick, Maine; 17—Northeastern; 20—Middlebury at Middlebury, Vt.
Feb. 10—Colby at Waterville, Maine; 13—Boston University; 17—Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston; 19—Bowdoin; 21—Northeastern at Boston.

What to Do About That 'Extra Point'

LEOMINSTER, Mass., Nov. 21 (AP)—The problem of what to do about the "extra point" when a football team scores a touchdown after excited fans have torn down both goalposts turned up in a high school game here on Thanksgiving.

Fitchburg was ahead 14 to 0 when Leominster got a touchdown in the fourth period.

Two officials of the game stood as "human goalposts" and estimated the height of the crossbar. The kicker kicked. The officials ruled the kick wasn't good.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 20

National League

Toronto 4, Detroit 3 (overtime).
Brooklyn 4, New York 1.
Chicago 3, Boston 2.

American League

Indianapolis 2, New Haven 1.
Providence 3, Washington 3.

American Association

Kansas City 4, St. Louis 2.
Tulsa 7, Dallas 5.

Results Nov. 19

American League

Philadelphia 5, Pittsburgh 3.

American Association

St. Paul 3, Minneapolis 1.
Kansas City 5, Fort Worth 4.

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	4	0	0	8	33	13
Johnstown	3	0	1	7	25	10
New York	2	1	1	5	17	14
Baltimore	1	2	0	2	6	9
Washington	1	3	0	2	14	21
River Vale	0	3	0	0	4	12
Atlantic City	0	2	0	0	4	23

Results Nov. 19

Washington 5, River Vale 1.
Johnstown 4, Baltimore 2.

Results Nov. 20

Boston 3, Baltimore 1.
New York 4, River Vale 1.

Brown Freshmen Risk Unbeaten Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 21—Brown's undefeated freshman eleven, already champions of the Ivy colleges in New England with victories over Harvard, Yale, and Dartmouth yearlings, will face its only remaining hurdle to an unbeaten season under the coaching of Harold Kopp when the powerful Holy Cross freshmen invade Brown Field tomorrow.

Coach Harold Kopp, all-round athletic star at Western Maryland and coach at Northeastern University for four years before coming to Brown this fall, will make only one lineup change. Lou DeAngelis, Moses Brown speedster who has been the Club's leading scorer this fall, will start at wingback for the first time. Lou, who is a cousin of Joe Buonanno, former Bruin backfield brilliant, has been used as a climax runner to date. Fastest man on the squad, the 154-pound Providence player is a fine outside runner and returns punts very well. He is a good pass receiver.

Other Backs

Other starting backs for the Brown freshmen will be Bob Babcock, former Cranston star, ace passer and a strong runner inside at the tackles, at tailback; Roger Bestor, Bloomfield, Conn., boy, originally a center but moved to blocking back because of his rugged blocking and backing up of the short side of the line; and Victor Finos, outstanding line plunger who formerly starred on a good Everett (Mass.) High eleven.

Brown freshmen opened the season by playing a scoreless tie with the Rhode Island freshmen, who finished an undefeated season. The Cubs defeated Dartmouth '45 by a score of 12-7 on a pass from Babcock to DeAngelis and a plunge by Ralph Hall, of North Attleboro, alternate for Finos. Against the Yale pups, who were beaten, 12-2, Kopp's pupils tallied on a 70-yard run by DeAngelis and a one-yard plunge by Finos after DeAngelis had set up the score on a 35-yard scamper.

Downing Worcester Academy, 27-6, the Brunonians tallied on a run by DeAngelis, a plunge through the line from the two-yard line by Finos and an off-tackle play by Babcock. Lou Regine, captain of the Cubs, broke into the scoring against Harvard freshmen, going 45 yards after taking a lateral from DeAngelis, who had snared a pass from Babcock. DeAngelis scored the other two touchdowns for the Brown yearlings on a 15-yard pass from John Cokefair and a six-yard end run.

Regine, 180-pound Providence boy who played last year at LaSalle Military, has been an inspirational leader, and has turned in spectacular performances of backing up the line and making tackles all over the field.

Flanking Pivot Man Regine against Holy Cross '45 will be 218-pound Philip Teschner, from Newton, Mass., at left guard and 185-pound James Feinberg, from Brookline, Mass., at right guard. Teschner, an end last year at Newton High, has played at both guards, tackle and blocking back this season. Feinberg, a fiery redhead, is in every play. His best defensive playing this fall was against Yale freshmen when he stopped all the Eli inside plays.

Bruin Tackles

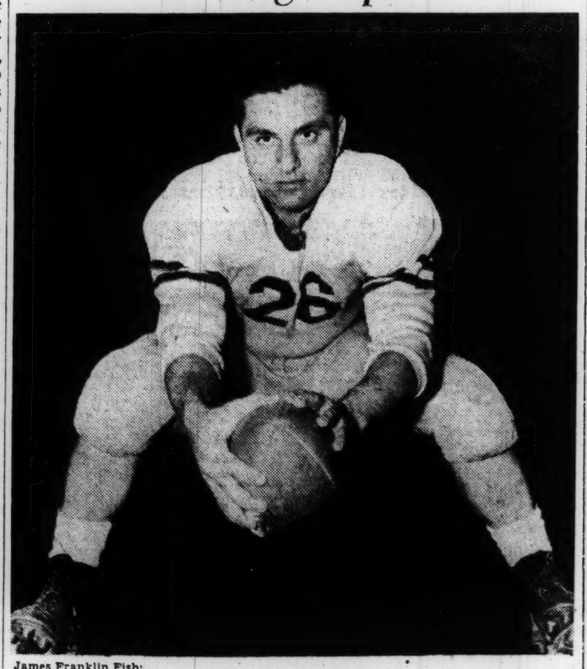
At the Brown tackles will be 205-pound Bradford Campbell, Jr., of Providence, former Providence Country Day star, at left tackle and 225-pound Ed Mitchell from Brooklyn, N. Y., and St. John's, at right tackle. Campbell has excelled on defense. His brother, Don Campbell, former All-State guard at Hope, also will see action Saturday. Mitchell has been an outstanding tackle all season. Although he did not practice last week on account of a knee injury, he was a 60-minute player against Harvard.

Brown freshman wings will be Bob Smith, 210-pound former Kents Hill player from Brockton, Mass., and 170-pound Dave Coogan from Madison High, N. J. Smith, big, tall and rangy, is the best pass receiver in the squad. Coogan, the right end, does the punting and also receives passes well. Another good pass-receiving end is Harper Brown from Oak Park High in Illinois.

In the backfield Kopp plans to use several alternate backs, including John Cokefair and Bob Furlong, former teammates at Montclair High, N. J., Gilbert Rollins from Nashua, N. H., High and Ralph Hall. Campbell McNicol, brother of Harvard's hard-hitting fullback, Don McNicol, will be unable to play because of an arm injury.

Biggest man on the Brown squad, 250-pound Dick Barrows from Sharon, Mass., and Governor Dummer Academy, has been a tower of strength in the line until he injured a hip, but he may return to action against the Crusaders.

Yearling Captain



James Franklin Fish

Lou Regine, Brown University

This Providence boy, a star center and fine inspirational leader, has helped Brown's crack freshman eleven through an undefeated season. With victories over Harvard, Yale and Dartmouth, the Bruin cubs tomorrow close their schedule by meeting Holy Cross frosh at Brown Field. Regine came up from LaSalle Military.

Moser's Value Measured in Miles

COLLEGE STATION, Texas, Nov. 21 (AP)—In discussing All-America prospects listen to backers of husky Derace Moser, ace of unbeaten Texas A. and M.'s backfield.

Moser's value is measured in miles. He's accounted personally for 1,541 yards advancing the ball and has punted 1,401, which all adds to more than a mile and a half.

As the Aggies roll on toward the Southwest Conference championship — they have already clinched a tie to give them one outright title and two shares in three seasons—Moser has accounted for 78 points.

In addition, he has set up many more and his mighty punting has been a major factor in a defense holding eight opponents to 23 points.

Here's a breakdown of his work to date:

Ball-carrying—293 yards on 83 runs.

Passing—811 yards on 57 completions.

Punting—1,401 yards on 37 boots, many of his kicks being to the coffin corner with the yardage held down. Incidentally, he's an artist at that.

Pass interception returns—Three for 96 yards.

Punt returns—24 for 303 yards.

Kick-off returns—Two for 38 yards.

Scoring—Five touchdowns.

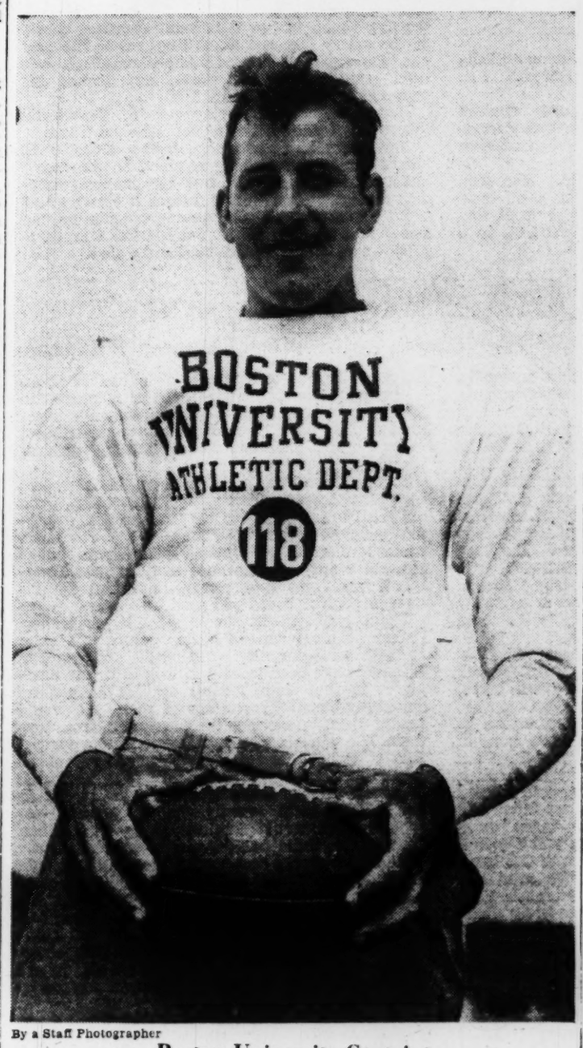
Touchdown passes—Eight.

Playing time—340 out of a possible 480 minutes.

He might have materially added to his yardage had he been a pass-receiver but he does the throwing.

Moser has two more games to play, so there will be another recapitulation later. By then he ought to be well over two miles.

Starts Last Game



By a Staff Photographer

Boston University Captain

George Radulski, regular Terrier tackle, leads his mates into their final game tomorrow afternoon when they face Boston College at Fenway Park. The game will begin at 1:30 p. m.

Coach to Succeed Bob Zuppke at U. of Illinois Will Have Task Fitting Into Shoes

Retiring Mentor Has Been More Than Ordinary Person

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Another day is dawning for Illinois and with it come the many problems of reorganization. "Bob" Zuppke, who has ruled the football fortunes of this great university for 29 seasons, has decided to retire to his farm and let a new name take the helm in the football wars of the Big Nine. It will not be an easy task to find a man who can ably fit into the shoes of the wily Dutchman, for in that time during his regime he has fitted into the tradition of the school and inspired many young men to feats that carried their school to glorious victory.

Illinois must pick a new coach who not alone has the technique of his trade but who must have that ability to inspire all the students of this great school. The man picked will have a most difficult assignment, that of fitting into the niche left vacant by the man who invented the huddle in football and who gave to the world the flea-flicker plays and other razzle dazzle.

An Institution

"Zup" has been with the school during its period of great growth and so has become an institution and a milestone. He will stand in football history as one of the game's greatest of all time and to the students who follow in the years, he will be an inspiration because of his fine character, his great sincerity and an aggressiveness that never doubted that the job ahead could be done. With the great G. Huff he will march down through the years as a symbol of a great era in Illinois history.

We are quite sure there is no one at the moment who can tell you who is to be the successor to "Bob" Zuppke. While his action has been one that has been anticipated since last August and much thought has been given by the authorities to the possibilities there has not been any understanding about anyone. A long and careful search lies ahead of the committee. The resignation coming at this time gives ample time to deliberate and it serves as a warning to all who might aspire to the place, not to sign new contracts where they are until this opening has at least been investigated.

Salary Not High

Most of the football coaches of the country would like this job for it puts them in the league where great teams play. Unfortunately it does not offer the highest salary, for the coaches in the Big Nine receive a salary comparable to those paid the professors while in other territories there are many extras added as inducements. But to the right man for this job there is an opportunity to reach the heights not just as a football coach but as a leader and an inspiration to youth.

Just to make the reorganization start off with the right foot first, immediately after the announcement about Coach Zuppke, the trustees announced the hiring of Doug Mills as the Athletic Director instead of just acting as he has been since last August. His new status becomes effective September 1st of next year. Doug has been serving also as the basketball coach and will continue with the team for the present at least. We are assured however that the trustees have the idea that he should give up that activity at the earliest moment and concentrate on the director's work which is plenty for anyone at a school the size of Illinois. Doug has also been assisting as a football coach and will no longer undertake this assignment. He is a very fine young man and should have a most successful career in his professional field.

Last Game

At Dyche Stadium tomorrow the Illini will have their last chance to cheer on a Bob Zuppke team and the boys on the squad will play their last game under the direction of the "Dutchman." It is unfortunate for Northwestern that they will be the opponents because they will have to play to the limit of their ability to hold the Illini in tow on this occasion. The Wildcats have been having some pretty tough assignments this season and it looked as though the game with Illinois would be a breather. Now it is all changed by the resignation of "Zupp" and the boys from Evanston are going to have to watch their step every minute. The young Illinois backfield is plenty good and when playing under such circumstances can really give plenty of trouble. After seeing that Northwestern game of last week when they outplayed the undefeated Notre Dame team we still believe they can win this Saturday.

Michigan Rested

At Ann Arbor the Ohio State boys will take on a rested and confident Michigan team who should be at a peak against a tired Buckeye eleven. Last Saturday the Ohioans were just able to stave off Illinois and they are not equal to a bitter battle with Michigan. After last Saturday at Columbia and tomorrow against Ohio with it's fullback Graff there will be little doubt that Bob Westfall is the best fullback in the business this year.

Minnesota has its last chance to establish it's full greatness when it plays Wisconsin. We are told that the Gophers are concerned that the Badgers might break that undefeated streak even though they couldn't take the title away from the Norsemen. They might have to share it with Michigan should they lose, but that is not to be expected. So it should be Minnesota as Big Nine champions and also as the first team in the nation. And not a chance for a bowl game.

Ed Felt

Great Guard
—By Pap'
ENDICOTT PEABODY II
—HARVARD'S GREAT GUARD HAS STOLEN THE SPOTLIGHT FROM THE BALL-CARRIERS !!
HE FAIRLY EXPLODES THROUGH THE LINE TO MAKE THE OPPOSING BACKS FUMBLE !!
IT'S FUN TO BE BOWLED OVER BY A BLUEBLOOD !!
HE COMES FROM ONE OF NEW ENGLAND'S FIRST FAMILIES !!
PAP'
AP Features

The list of sponsors in the "Peabody for All-America" club gains a new member each Saturday afternoon. And for the most part, the endorsers are the coaches of teams defeated by a Harvard team that found itself after a shaky start.

It was Coach Swede Larsen of Navy who started the ball rolling after he watched Endicott (Chub) Peabody III take the Midshipmen apart, practically single-handed, and enable Harvard to tie the powerful Navy team. Larsen was lavish in his praise of Peabody—he even went so far as to say that the Harvard guard was the best he had seen this season. Tuss McLaughry of Dartmouth seconded the motion and Red Blaik of Army fell right in line after Harvard—and Peabody—smeared a Cadet eleven that was good enough to hold Notre Dame to a scoreless tie. Harvard's own coach, Dick Harlow, made it unanimous by coming right out with the assertion that Peabody is the best guard he ever coached.

Peabody played guard and tackle at Groton, the elite prep school founded by his grandfather, Endicott Peabody. He was considered too small to make the Harvard freshman eleven but a rigorous building-up program that covered a year transformed Peabody into a rugged athlete as a sophomore. It took him some time to make up the ground he lost as a freshman, but once he won a place in the starting line-up there was no prying him loose.

It isn't often that a guard is so outstanding that he catches the eye of the fan in the stands, but Peabody's sensational work just can't be overlooked. He fairly explodes through the line to be the first downfield and his jarring tackles have caused many a safety man to fumble punts for damaging losses. Navy's Bill Busik and Brown's Dan Savage could tell you a lot about that.

Peabody is a 195-pounder with plenty of speed, ruggedness and an uncanny gift for being able to "smell out" a play. His blocking is hard and his tackling sure. That's about all you can ask of a guard—even an All-America prospect.

America's Eagle Squadron Members Turn to Rugger

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH NO. 71 FIGHTER SQUADRON, R. A. F.—Between offensive sweeps over the Continent, escort operations and other important anti-Nazi activities, the boys of America's celebrated Eagle Squadron here have been turning their thoughts to Rugby football. Which is the nearest resemblance in this country to American football, though it differs in many important respects and involves no "gridiron" marking on the field, or "gains" or chain-measuring.

When I was here the other day the Eagles had the whole of their match-playing experience in Rugger still before them. But their English Squadron Leader had formed the opinion during a kick-about or two that his men had a good deal of the raw material necessary for producing with practice a side that might be by no means negligible in the inter-squadron championships of their Fighter Group.

That sounds rather a formidable sort of competition. But actually sport is very much an incidental with the Royal Air Force these busy days. The boys in blue-gray take it when they can get it. And this, needless to say, is not nearly as often as they would like. In peacetime the R. A. F. built up a proud tradition in Rugger, a game calling for several of the special attributes that fighter pilots possess. Such as a quick eye for an opening, instantaneous flexibility of thought, speed of action and determination.

Depends on Course of Events

Unlike American football, Rugger involves no elaborate prearrangement of plays or codes of secret signals. It is not broken into separate phases, as the American game is, and it proceeds continuously, according to the participants' powers of extemporization. Tactics may be outlined broadly in discussion before a side takes the field and certain combined movements may be decided upon more or less in detail, subject to the opportunity for them arising. In the main, however, the character of operations depends on the course of events that they themselves induce.

When Americans take to Rugger—as some have done with sufficient distinction to gain "Blues" in the Oxford-Cambridge intervarsity match, an annual classic in normal times—they are apt to find that the game's resemblance to American football is more apparent than real. For example, they find that the forward pass is strictly forbidden under the English handling code. Every time the ball goes from hand to hand in Rugger, the catcher must be further from the enemy's goal than is the thrower, which means that a line of attacking players adopts echelon formation.

Though the ball may, of course, be carried forward, it can be propelled ahead only with the foot, either by "dribbling" it along the ground, which is very difficult owing to the oval shape of the ball, or by kicking it ahead.

An important phase of the game consists in deliberately kicking the ball out of play obliquely across the side-line, the advantage of this maneuver reposing in the fact that the throw-in to restart play after such a kick takes place at the point where the ball crossed the line. Thus, by long and judicious kicking, a side may gain a great deal of ground in either offense or defence.

Effective Method

"Kicking a touch" is, indeed, the most effective method of relieving pressure from the opposition's attack. Long passes of the American spiral type can be useful in the line-out and in certain other rather unusual circumstances, when the attack is widely deployed, but generally speaking transfers are made at relatively short range and the accepted Rugger method is by using both hands and adding momentum to the throws by a turn of the body at the waist.

Bringing an opponent to earth by the tackle is a feature common to both games, but in Rugger no player may be tackled unless he is actually in possession of the ball. The nearest approach to America's "bucking the line" occurs when the rival packs of forwards in Rugger shove against one another, head to head (or, as concerns forwards on the same side, head to tail) for possession of the ball in a set scrummage—the Rugger equivalent of a bully-off in hockey.

Another marked contrast between the British and American game is that in the former no substitutes are allowed. Fifteen men take the field on each side and if any have to leave through temporary incapacitation their team plays below full strength until they return. Sometimes, of course, they don't. And a particularly unfortunate fifteen in a particularly tough contest may be below full strength for most of the match. Men may also be sent off the field by the referee for serious misbehavior. But the tradition of the game is such that this very seldom happens.

Light Clothing

The said tradition is one powerful reason why so strenuous a game is played with so few misadventures, although the players wear scarcely any clothes at all by comparison with the heavily-padded protagonists in American football. To be precise, they wear one pair of light leather boots with leather bars or studs underneath to give a grip on the turf, a pair of woollen stockings turned down below the knee, a pair of linen shorts and linen jersey. Forwards, who value their ears or find that opponents get in their hair, wear also a light leather or linen headpiece known as a scrum-cap, and on a wet day the backs, who are more concerned than forwards with handling the ball, wear finger-less mittens of the type my grandmother used to favor in the winter.

The drop-kick and the placed kick are important performances in both games, but a discussion of the part they play in Ruggers would lead us into details of what goes on, and there is no space for those today. Suffice to say that carrying the ball over the enemy's line and setting it (the ball, not the line) down on the ground entitles the side doing it to three points and a free kick at goal from any place directly opposite the point where the "try" was so scored. Such a kick, if it goes over the cross-bar and between the uprights or an imaginary extension of them, annuls the three points already awarded and replaces them by five. A drop-kick over the same route in the course of play earns four points, and a penalty goal, which may be either a kick or a drop-kick from the spot where a foul occurs, is worth three.

That, then, is a rough outline of what a war correspondent might describe as the operational picture behind the simple statement that America's celebrated and battle-tested Eagles proposed to take a little relaxation from the rigors of war in the rigors of Rugger.

Deeds by Two Performers Overshadow Grid Program

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—College Football, coming in double sections this week because of the first of the Thanksgiving holidays, got through the appetizers yesterday but the main course comes tomorrow.

Two individual performances yesterday overshadowed anything presented in the way of team achievements on the slim holiday card for the States which called it Turkey Day.

At Chapel Hill, N. C., Bullet Bill Dudley slammed the door on a brilliant collegiate career by leading Virginia to a 28-7 victory over North Carolina.

Dudley, backfield ace of the Cavaliers, made his final appearance his best. He scored three touchdowns—two on long runs—passed to the fourth and kicked all four extra points.

Given Ovation

When Bill left the game with two minutes to play, his mates rushed off the bench and carried him on their shoulders to the sidelines while 22,000 fans, most of them backing the other team, shook the stadium with their applause.

The other solo stunt was engineered by Wilson (Bud) Schwenk, the passing star from Washington University at St. Louis, who pitched his team to a 28-7 triumph over Missouri Mines and himself into football's Hall of Fame.

Schwenk went into the game needing only three completions to break the national record of 93 successful passes in one season, set in 1938 by Davey O'Brien of Texas Christian.

Completed 12

The husky halfback cocked his right arm 23 times, and 12 tosses hit their mark for a total of 106 yards, setting a new record of 103 completions for a single year. Two of Schwenk's passes went for tallies and he scored the other two touchdowns himself.

The rest of yesterday's outings furnished few surprises, although Western Reserve knocked Case out of the ranks of the unbeaten and untied teams, 26-6, and Rutgers turned an upset of sorts by stopping Brown, 13-7.

Case's defeat reduced the list of all-victorious elevens to 14, with only Minnesota, Texas A. & M., Duke, and Duquesne holding that distinction among the so-called major teams.

Most of the holiday activity was confined to the South, although Georgetown blanked Manhattan, 7-0, in an eastern affair that had equal billing with Rutgers and Brown.

Dismal Year

William and Mary kept pace with Duke in the Southern Conference by whipping Richmond, 33-3, and Wake Forest put the finishing touch to George Washington's dismal initial year in the league, 42-0. Virginia Military won its traditional tussle with Virginia Tech, 15-10, while Davidson walloped The Citadel, 24-14. Maryland shut out Washington and Lee, 6-0.

In the West, Utah remained on top of the Big Seven by beating Utah State, 33-21, and Denver beat Colorado, 27-0,

Tomorrow's program may have considerable bearing on the direction the postman travels with post-season Bowl bids.

Minnesota, which can't play in a Bowl because of Big Ten tradition, carries its No. 1 national ranking into a conference struggle with Wisconsin. Northwestern engages Illinois in another Big Ten game, while Michigan meets Ohio State and Indiana tangles with Purdue. Iowa has a non-conference date with Nebraska of the Big Six.

Duke vs. N. C. State

Duke stakes its perfect record against North Carolina State in the Southern loop and Alabama tries for Southeastern Conference honors against Vanderbilt.

Heading the intersectional list is the meeting at South Bend between unbeaten but once-tied Notre Dame and Southern California. Fordham takes on St. Mary's at New York, Auburn and Villanova battle at Philadelphia, Georgia entertains Dartmouth, and Oklahoma and Marquette get together on the Sooners' field.

Traditional eastern highlights include meetings of Harvard and Yale, Cornell and Penn, Navy and Princeton, Penn State and Pitt, Colgate and Columbia, Army and West Virginia, Temple and Holy Cross, Lafayette and Lehigh, and Boston University and Boston College.

Texas Teams Rest

Georgia Tech battles Florida and Tennessee tangles with Kentucky in Southeastern Conference games that mean little in the title race.

Texas A. & M. and Texas both rest for next week's important scrap, leaving the Southwest Conference stage to tussles between Texas Christian-Rice, and Baylor-Southern Methodist. Arkansas and Mississippi have won a non-conference date.

Missouri goes after a grand slam in the Big Six in its annual shindig with Kansas, while Kansas State tackles Iowa State.

On the Pacific Coast, Oregon and Washington clash in a conference game, Santa Clara takes on U. C. L. A., Oregon State faces Montana, and Washington State engages Gonzaga.

Northeast Eleven Features Opening Field Hockey Day

WELLESLEY, Mass., Nov. 21 (AP)—A stubborn Northeast eleven featured the first day of competition yesterday in the 1941 United States field hockey tournawent at Wellesley College with a 4-2 triumph over the Southeast team. Northeast Reserves trounced the Southeast Reserves, 4-0.

The competition will continue daily until Sunday when the 1941 All-America First and Reserve squads will be selected to play off their traditional match.

Results of other first-day matches: Middle Atlantic 2, Midwest 0; Middle Atlantic Reserves 1, Great Lakes 1; Wellesley College 4, Midwest Reserves 1.

The Harlem Globe Trotters, great professional basketball team, are trying out a new center, George Adkins, a Californian standing even seven feet.

Amerks Beat Rangers For Third Place

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agt
Toronto	5	1	0	10	23	16
Chicago	4	0	1	9	11	7
Brooklyn	3	3	1	7	17	18
Boston	3	2	0	6	13	9
New York	2	4	0	4	16	20
Detroit	1	4	1	3	13	17
Montreal	0	4	1	1	10	16

Results Nov. 20

Brooklyn 4, New York 1.
Chicago 3, Boston 2.
Toronto 4, Detroit 3. (overtime)

By the Associated Press

Everybody is happy in Brooklyn today, and all those things that happened in the World Series have been forgotten. The Brooklyn Americans of the National Hockey League squared accounts last night by whipping the New York Rangers, 4-1.

It was the first meeting of the two teams since the Americans became the Rangers' interborough rivals by shedding their New York name and taking on the Brooklyn tag.

The Rangers scored first, but the Amerks came back in the second period to tally four times and keep the New Yorkers on the run the rest of the way.

Bruins Beaten

Chicago's Black Hawks also made all their goals in the second period in turning back the Boston Bruins, 3-2, while the first-place Toronto Maple Leafs chalked up their fifth in a row with a 4-3 overtime triumph at Detroit.

The Leafs spotted the Red Wings two goals in the first period, but squared the match in the second and rammed home two shots in the overtime before Detroit tallied in the final minute. Lorne Carr fired the winning shot after taking a pass from Sweeney Schriner.

Toronto Scorers

Johnny McCreedy, Syl Apps, and Hank Goldup scored Toronto's other goals. Bill Jennings sent the Red Wings out in front with two first-period goals, and Sid Abel made one in the last minute.

At Chicago, the second-place Hawks maintained their one-point difference behind the Leafs by taking the lead and then cutting off a third-period assault by the champion Bruins.

Doug Bentley put Chicago ahead in the first minute of the second period and Alex Kaleta added another goal before Eddie Wiseman beat goalie Sam Lo Presti for Boston's initial score. The last Chicago goal was made by Joe Papike, and it was no more than enough, for Art Jackson tallied for the Bruins late in the final frame.

At New York

At New York, Grant Warwick shot the Rangers into an early lead, but Tommy Anderson of Brooklyn knotted the count soon after the second period got under way. Then Buzz Boll grabbed the lead for the Americans and Johnny O'Flaherty and Harry Watson added the clinchers.

The Americans moved into third place in the league, two points behind Chicago and a point ahead of Boston.

Six league teams return to action tomorrow night, with the Rangers at Montreal, Chicago at Toronto, and Detroit facing the Americans in New York.

Brundage Again Heads National Athletic Group

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—The United States of America Sports Federation, successor to the American Olympic Association, has re-elected Avery Brundage President and immediately turned its attention to financing next year's Pan-American Games at Buenos Aires.

Henry P. Burke of Philadelphia, representing the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, expressed belief "substantial and material help, either in cash or transport or in some other manner, can be expected from our Federal Government."

Jeremiah T. Mahoney of New York, Finance Chairman of the U. S. Pan-American Games committee, opposed asking a cash outlay in these times, but suggested the government might be willing to load the athletes aboard some ship or transport them by plane.

The Sports Federation voted a loan of $5,000 to the Pan-American Games committee for organizational purposes.

The other officers of the Federation—Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft of Princeton, Vice-President; Frederick W. Rubien of New York, secretary, and Gustavus T. Kirby, New York, treasurer—also were re-elected. Dr. Gaeme M. Hammond of New York was chosen president emeritus by acclamation.

'Orchard Bowl'

MEXICO, D. F., Nov. 21 (AP)—The undefeated football team of the University of Mexico will have its own "bowl" game here on New Year's Day, meeting Louisiana College in the "Orchard Bowl."

The game will be the seventh in the international series the two schools have played since 1929. The Mexico City team is coached by Bernard Hoban, former Dartmouth star.

Southeastern Conference Games Run True to Form

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—For the first time this season, football games in the Southeastern Conference last week end went strictly to form. The big 12 teams won and lost about as expected, bringing no change in the circuit's standings for the first time.

Alabama was left in hot pursuit of Mississipp's two members after the Crimson Tide brushed aside Georgia Tech for its fifth straight conference victory. Mississippi State remained undefeated in the conference race, although defeated last week by Duquesne's undefeated Dukes, 16-0.

While Mississippi State was fading in outside competition, Tulane and Tennessee added to the conference's intersectional conquests by beating New York U., and Boston College, respectively. Alabama and Vanderbilt, each with seven wins and one defeat, will collide in tomorrow's top billed attraction at Nashville. Three intersectional games will throw Georgia against Dartmouth, Auburn against Villanova and Mississippi against Arkansas.

This will be family week in the Southern Conference with all but two of the 16 member football clubs involved in games which will count toward the championship rankings. The feature will send undefeated Duke against North Carolina State in the final regular season appearance of the potent Blue Devils. Coach Wallace Wade's big blue squad has bowled over four conference rivals and defeated four other major teams on the intersectional front.

A victory would give Duke at least a tie for the title with William and Mary and would place the Blue Devils high on the list of Bowl eligibles.

William and Mary, with three wins in as many chances against conference foes, winds up its campaign against N. C. State on Nov. 29.

Plans were being made last week to increase the seating capacity of Miami's Orange Bowl from 30,000 to 50,000 following approval of the project by the City Commission of Miami.

However, officials deemed it unlikely that structural steel needed for the enlarging could be obtained in time for the 1942 New Year's Day football game. The Commission ordered architectural plans prepared for further study.

The bowl was filled to overflowing last Saturday night when more than 31,000 saw Florida beat the University of Miami 14-0.

* * *

Despite a wrist which kept him out of the Nashville line-up for several weeks, big Leslie H. Fleming, Vol first baseman, set an all-time Southern Association batting mark of .414, official records compiled by the Howe Bureau revealed last week.

Fleming, a left-handed slugger who was sold by Nashville to the Cleveland Indians, returned to the line-up toward the end of the 1941 season to play in a total of 106 games and make his hitting record official.

Fleming went to bat 374 times, scored 99 runs, got 155 hits for 292 total bases and drove in 103 runs. He had 34 doubles, eight triples and 29 homers.

Lester Burge, Atlanta, who played in 40 more games than Fleming, led the circuit in home runs with 38, Oris Hockett, Nashville outfielder, was second with 32. Burge has been sold to Brooklyn while Hockett goes to Cleveland with Fleming.

Clyde Jones

College Football

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 20

East

Rutgers 13, Brown 7.
Georgetown 7, Manhattan 0.
Bluefield (W. Va.) 33, Rio Grande 7.
West Liberty 35, Davis and Elkins 19.

South

Maryland 6, Washington and Lee 0.
Wake Forest 42, George Washington 0.
Davidson 24, The Citadel 14.
Virginia 28, North Carolina 7.
William and Mary 33, Richmond 3.
Virginia Military 15, Virginia Tech 10.
Georgtown (Ky.) 21, Transylvania 13.
Howard 27, Mercer 6.
Elon 59, Guilford 7.
Wofford 12, Newberry 7.
Catawba 13, Lenoi Rhyne 0.
Hampton Institute 20, Virginia Union 8.
Morgan State 19, Virginia State 6.
Lane 6, Xavier 0.
Murray State 0, West Kentucy Tea. 0.
Troy State Tea. 14, St. Bernard 7.
Tuskegee 33, Alabama State 6.

Midwest

Xavier (Ohio) 33, Providence 0.
St. Joseph's (Ind.) 31, Valparaiso 0.
Western Michigan College 33, Ripon 7.
Bowling Green 19, Warne 0.
Denison 19, Wittenberg 6.
Akron 21, John Carroll 12.
Western Reserve 26, Case 6.
Ohio University 21, Dayton 7.
Cincinnati 26, Miami (Ohio) 0.
Washington U. 28, Missouri Mines 7.
Southeast Missouri T. 14, So. Illinois T. 7.
Springfield (Mo.) T. 40, Baker 0.
Missouri Valley 12, Rockhurst 0.
William Jewell 7, Missouri Central 0.
Kemper 14, Wentworth 0.

Southwest

Howard Payne 14, Arkansas St. T. 0.
Texas Tech 7, Hardin-Simmons 0.
Sam Houston St. 20, S. F. Austin 13.
East Oklahoma T. 18, Henderson T. 7.
New Mexico T. 13, E. New Mexico 6.

Rocky Mountains

Denver 27, Colorado 0.
Utah 33, Utah State 21.
Colorado Mines 0, Wyoming 0 (tie).
Idaho Albion St. T. 28, Montana Mines 0.

Far West

Arizona State (Tempe) 26, Fresno St. 7.
Willamette 28, Whitman 0.

Russell Maddock and Bob Webb, football players at Notre Dame, were high school teammates of Bill Musick, Southern California fullback, at Santa Ana, Calif.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day's sales 800,960
1941 volume to date 128,293,618
1940 volume to date 184,140,276

Rail Shares Lead Selective Market Rally

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—The stock market found the going somewhat rough at times today but persistent bidding for rails and selected industrials eventually steamed up recoveries in other parts of the list.

Even steels, which had lingered in the background from the start, tacked on modest plus signs in the final hour. While many leaders failed to get aboard, advances of fractions to a point or so were well spread over the ticker tape at the close. Transfers were around 800,000 shares.

Stocks in front most of the time included Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Southern Railway, Yellow Truck, Goodyear, International Harvester, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Allied Chemical, General Electric, Union Carbide and Eastman Kodak.

Hesitant performers were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Kennecott, General Motors, U. S. Gypsum, American Can and Woolworth. Liggett & Myers "B" and Sears, Roebuck dipped to new year's lows.

In a ragged curb, Colts Patent Fire Arms jumped several points on the voting of a $4.50 extra dividend. Occasional improvements was shown by Aluminum of America, Glenn Alden Coal, Electric Bond & Share and Niagara Hudson Power. Faltering were Gulf Oil, Pantepec and Sherwin Williams.

Bond market quotations marched raggedly forward toward the final hour today, the rail section well represented in the vanguard but also accounting for some of the worst stragglers.

In the closing issues of some roads which have reported fattened earnings were up major fractions to more than a point.

Idling along with a dearth of buyers were some of the top-flight industrials, losing minor fractions.

United States governments, scantily traded on the stock exchange, were firm to 3-32 of a point higher in over-the-counter markets.

Among domestic bonds edging higher were American Telephone 3s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s of '61, Detroit Edison 3s, Southern Railway 4s, Southern Pacific 4½s of '69 and Nickel Plate 4½s.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December Wheat					
Chicago	1.14¾	1.14⅞	1.14⅜		1.14½
Minneapolis	1.10	1.09⅜	1.09⅛		1.10
Kansas City	1.10⅞	1.10⅜	1.10⅜		1.10¾
Winnipeg	.73⅜	.73⅞	.73⅜		.72⅞
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.20⅛	1.19⅜	1.19⅜		1.19⅞
Minneapolis	1.14⅜	1.14⅝	1.14⅛		1.14⅜
Kansas City	1.13⅝	1.12⅞	1.13⅛		1.13⅜
Winnipeg	.77⅞	.76⅜	.77		.76⅜
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.20⅜	1.19¾	1.20⅛		1.19⅞
Minneapolis	1.16⅛	1.15½	1.15¾		1.16
Kansas City	1.13¼	1.13⅛	1.13¼		1.13½
Winnipeg	.78⅜	.80	.78¼		.77⅝
December Corn					
Chicago	.74⅜	.73¾	.74		.73⅞
Kansas City	.70¾	.70¾	.70¾		.69⅝
May Corn					
Chicago	.80⅜	.79¾	.80		.79¾
Kansas City	.75½	.74¾	.75¼		.74⅝
December Oats					
Chicago	.50⅛	.49½	.49⅝		.49¾
Minneapolis	.46⅛	.45⅝	.45⅞		.45⅞
Winnipeg	.44⅜	.44	.44¼		.44
Rye, Chicago					
December	.65¼	.64½	.64¾		.64¾
May	.71¾	.71	.71¼		.71¾
July	.73⅛	.72⅞	.73		.73

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	1.62	1.62	1.59¾	1.61¼	1.61¾
May	1.66	1.66	1.63¾	1.64⅞	1.66
July	1.65½	1.65½	1.64½	1.65⅛	1.66

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	9.72	9.80	9.72	9.80	9.72
Jan.	9.90	9.97	9.90	9.97	9.90
March	11.25	11.30	11.25	11.30	11.20
May	11.42	11.50	11.42	11.50	11.40
July	.....	.....	.....	11.65	11.60

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	16.03	16.11	16.01	16.01	16.06
March	16.28	16.33	16.25	16.25	16.26
May	16.36	16.42	16.35	16.35	16.36
July	16.40	16.49	16.38	16.41	16.41
October	16.38	16.49	16.38	16.39	16.30
Spots	17.20.				

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	12.54	12.54	12.51	12.51	12.48
March	12.52	12.56	12.52	12.53	12.50

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	95.1	95.1	96.0	94.7b	95.2
March	93.5	93.5	93.2	93.0b	93.3
May	92.0b	92.2a	.....	.....	92.3
Tops					
December	127.4	127.4	127.4	127.2b	127.3
March	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.3b	125.4
May	124.1	124.3	124.1	124.1b	124.1

bBid. aAsked.

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	14.98	14.98	14.95	14.92b	14.95
March	.....	.....	.....	14.85b	14.95
June	14.90	14.90	14.90	14.85b	14.80

b—Bid

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NY, Mar No.3					
Wld.May No.4	.....	.....	.....	3.02b	3.05
	2.72	2.73½	2.71	2.73½	2.71½

b Bid.

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	8.20	8.20	8.19	8.25	8.19
March	8.44	8.88	8.40	8.45	8.42

Black Pepper

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	6.02	6.02	5.92	5.94	6.00

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*November	33.45	33.95	33.45	33.95	33.65
*December	33.75	34.00	33.50	34.00	33.75
*January	33.85	34.10	33.70	34.10	33.90
*February	34.00	34.20	34.00	34.20	34.15

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
†Novembr	32.25	32.95	32.25	32.90	32.32½
†December	31.30	31.95	31.25	31.85	31.30
†Janary	29.75	30.25	29.75	30.25	29.95
*S.S. †R.S.					

Potatoes

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
January	2.93	2.97	2.93	2.97	2.90
March	3.17n	.....	.....	.....	.....

n—Nominal.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	2	50	50	50	+ ¼
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	N'v 19
8⅛	5⅛	Adams Ex (.30g)	23	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
24⅛	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	2	11½	11½	11½	N'v 19
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	18	37	36	36¼	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
5	2½	Alaska Juneau	13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Corp	44	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9½	5½	Alleg pf xw	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
10⅜	5⅞	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	N'v 12
23⅜	18	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	6	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
11¼	6¾	Allen Ind (¾g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	N'v 17
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	9	150	148½	150	+1½
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	N'v 19
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	8	13	12⅞	13	
9	5¼	Allied Strs (2a)	9	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	2	83	83	83	
37	24¾	Allis-Ch M 1½g	20	26⅜	25¾	25¾	— ½
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	3	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	N'v 19
13⅜	11	Amal Leather	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
20	10	Amal L pf (¾k)	2	16	16	16	N'v 19
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	57¼	57¼	57¼	
207⅜	143⅜	Am Ag Ch (.90)	9	21½	20¾	21	+ ½
58½	40	Am Airlines(1e)	2	55	53	55	+3
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	6	7⅞	7½	7⅞	
8¼	5	Am Bosch	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	N'v 15
39	29½	Am Br Sh 1.40g	11	31½	31	31	— ½
3	1	Am Cable & R	15	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
95¼	71	Am Can (4)	12	74½	72⅜	72⅜	—1⅞
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	177	177	177	N'v 19
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	11	27¾	27⅝	27¾	— ⅛
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	4	66	66	66	
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C(1.60)	14	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	N'v 13
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	
83¼	61¾	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7	7	7	N'v 12
97⅛	43⅜	Am Comm Al	5	91¼	91⅛	91⅛	— ⅛
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¼)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
17⅛	1	Am Encaus Til	4	1	1	1	
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Am & For Pow	11	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
243⅜	117⅜	A F P $6 pf 1½k	4	21½	21½	21½	N'v 18
283⅜	143¼	A F P $7 pf 1¾k	6	25⅜	24¾	24¾	— ½
37⅜	13¼	Am & F P 2 pf	3	2	17⅜	2	+ ⅛
38½	29	Am-HawSS (3g)	5	34	33¾	34	N'v 19
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	4	27⅛	23¼	23¼	
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	33	33	33	N'v 13
51¼	43	Am Home (2.40)	6	45⅜	45	45	— ⅛
2⅛	1½	Am Ice	1	1½	1½	1½	
30⅛	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	11	28	27½	27½	N'v 18
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
13¼	7¾	Am Inv III (.80)	2	8	8	8	N'v 14
50	41⅞	Am In Ill pf (2½)	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	N'v 13
17⅛	9½	Am Locomotive	5	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅜
95¼	79	Am Loc pf 5½k	1	86½	86½	86½	— ½
13¾	10	Am M & F (.90g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
6⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	8	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	N'v 19
22⅜	15½	Am Metal (1)	3	18¾	18⅜	18¾	+ ¼
3¼	⅛	Am Power & Lt	26	⅛	⅛	⅛	
46¾	27½	AP&L $6pf 5¼k	14	28⅛	28	28	
39	23	AP&L $5pf 4⅜k	11	24	23¾	24	+ ½
7¼	4½	Am Rad & S .45g	75	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
15⅞	11⅜	Am Roll M (1.40)	16	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
7	4⅝	Am Saf R (½g)	11	5½	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
10⅜	7⅛	Am Seating (1g)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	N'v 19
45⅝	34	Am S & R (2g)	18	37¼	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅜
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	150	150	150	N'v 16
54	32¾	Am Snuff (3a)	6	33	33	33	+ ⅛
28½	18¼	Am Stl Fd 1½g	11	19	18½	19	+ ¼
11½	9⅝	Am Stores (¾g)	3	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
13½	8¼	Am Stove (1.20g)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	N'v 17
22½	13	Am Sug R (½g)	2	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	95	95	95	N'v 19
19⅜	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
168¾	147⅞	Am Tel & Tel (9)	14	149½	149⅛	149½	+ ⅛
73½	50	Am Tobacco 4½g	18	50⅜	50	50⅛	— ⅜
74½	51½	Am Tob pf B 4½g	138	52½	51⅝	52⅜	— ⅛
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	147¾	147¾	147¾	— ¼
7	4	Am Type Fdrs	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
29⅛	24	Am Viscose (1g)	12	25⅛	25⅛	25¼	+ ½
116¾	113⅝	Am Viscose pf(5)	2	115¾	115⅜	115¾	+ ⅜
7¼	2¾	Am Water Wks	140	3¼	2⅞	3¼	+ ⅜
99⅛	78	Am WW 1pf (6)	2	82	82	82	N'v 10
8⅝	5⅛	Am Woolen	2	5⅝	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
81¼	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	8	78	77¼	77¾	— ¼
8	4½	Am Zinc L & S	5	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf (5)	2	47	47	47	Oct 30
30	22⅛	Anaconda (1½g)	76	27	26¾	27	+ ¼
17¼	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	2	13¼	13	13¼	
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	2	9½	9½	9½	N'v 19
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	N'v 18
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	N'v 19
111⅜	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111¼	111¼	111¼	+ ⅜
5½	3⅞	Armour Ill	13	4	3⅞	4	
70¼	47½	Arm Ill pr pf½g	1	66	66	66	N'v 18
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	72	72	72	Sep 18
34⅜	23	Armstro'g C 1½g	18	25	24½	24⅞	+ ⅛
9¾	6⅞	Arnold C (⅝g)	6	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
6⅞	4¼	Artloom (.77½g)	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	N'v 19
10⅜	5⅝	Assd'Dry Goods	7	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	+ ⅝
88	79½	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	81¼	81¼	81¼	N'v 18
102½	87	As D 2pf (193⅛k)	1	96	96	96	Oct 30
35⅜	23	Associates (2)	10	25½	25	25	N'v 19
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF (2g)	26	28	27	27⅞	+ ⅝
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf (5	7	63	61⅝	63	+1⅝
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	35	26⅞	25¾	26⅜	+ ⅝
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	2	42	42	42	+ ½
56	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	2	51¾	51¾	51¾	—2¼
27½	19½	Atl Refining (1a)	7	25⅞	25½	25¾	— ⅛
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	5	110	110	110	+ ½
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (⅓g)	9	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
51	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	+ ⅛
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (4½g)	2	69	69	69	N'v 19
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ¼
3⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	3	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	23	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛

B

19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	16	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
5⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	29	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
8⅞	4⅝	Balt & Ohio pf	9	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅜
8½	5	Bangor & Ar	2	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
13½	7	Barber As ⅛e)	7	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅜
9⅞	6½	Barker Bros ½g	3	8½	8½	8½	+ ½
30½	7⅝	Barnsdall (.60g)	8	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
24⅞	16½	Bath I W (1¼g)	1	17	17	17	N'v 18
31⅜	21⅞	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	23	22¾	23	
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	25	25	25	— ⅜
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Sep 10
106	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	106	106	106	Oct 14
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117	117	117	N'v 12
8½	7	Beld-Hem (.80)	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	
41⅛	32⅜	Bendix Av (4g)	12	38	37½	38	+ ¾
20⅞	13½	Benef Ind (1⅛g)	1	23	23	23	
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	2	53	53	53	N'v 14
34¾	26	Best & Co (1.60a)	14	26⅛	26	26	
89½	66¾	Beth Steel (6g)	45	59	57⅝	59	+ ¾
131½	119½	Beth Steel pf (7)	2	120¼	120¼	120¼	N'v 19
23⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (4)	3	27½	27⅛	27½	N'v 19
23⅞	16½	Black & Deck (2	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
18⅜	13½	Blaw-Knox 4½g	8	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	+ ¼
24¾	12⅜	Bliss & L ¾g	1	14	14	14	+ ¼
35	25⅛	Boeing Airplane	13	20½	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	17⅜	Bohn A&B (2g)	3	30¼	30⅛	30¼	+ ⅛
21⅞	18⅝	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	21½	21	21	— ⅜
21	16	Borden Co (.90g)	6	21⅛	20¾	21	— ⅜
3¼	⅞	Borg-Warn (2g)	35	20⅞	20⅜	20¾	+ ⅜
39⅝	29	Boston & Maine	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	N'v 17
4⅝	3¼	Bower Roll B (3)	2	29½	29	29	N'v 19
12⅜	8	Brew Corp (.40)	1	37	37	37	
25⅜	17½	Bridgeport B ¾g	10	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
41	26	Briggs & S (3)	8	26⅜	26	26	N'v 19
45¼	38	Briggs Mfg 1½g	12	18	17¾	17⅞	
4⅜	2⅝	Bristol-M (2.40)	3	40	39	39	— ½
6⅝	5¾	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	N'v 14
14¼	8⅞	Bkly Man Tr	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
36½	30	Bkly Un Gas	4	9⅜	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
23½	16	Brown Shoe (2)	1	33	33	33	N'v 17
12⅜	8½	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	1	18	18	18	
5¼	3½	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	2	9	9	9	
8⅛	5½	Budd Mfg	4	3⅜	3½	3⅝	
34¼	20½	Budd Wheel 45g	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
35⅜	27½	Bullard Co (2½g)	7	22½	21⅝	22⅛	+1
207⅜	153¼	Bullova Wat (2a)	4	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	N'v 19
56¾	49	Burling (1.30g)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	N'v 19
9⅜	7½	Burling pf (2¾)	1	55	55	55	N'v 18
4⅛	2½	Burr Add (.70g)	31	7½	7½	7½	
6⅞	4½	Bush Terminal	2	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
2	1	Butler Br (.60)	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
5⅞	3⅜	But Bros pf (1½)	1	22½	22⅜	22½	+ ⅛
4⅜	2¾	Butte Cop&Zinc	5	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	3	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛

C

24¾	16⅝	Calif Pack (1½)	1	19½	19½	19½	
54⅛	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	N'v 13
1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	10	⅜	⅜	⅜	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec (¾g)	2	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ¼
14⅞	9⅝	Campb Wy 1.10g	3	10	9⅞	10	
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	*7	15	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	42	4⅛	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
39⅞	33⅜	Cannon M (1½g)	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	N'v 15
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
30½	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ¼
3½	2⅛	Car & Gen (.10)	5	3	3	3	
87¾	43	Case (JI) Co (7g)	1	78¾	78¾	78¾	+ ¼
50⅝	36¾	Caterpil Tr (2)	10	37⅜	37	37½	
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1⅛g)	8	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅞	Celotex Cp (1a)	6	7¼	7¼	7¼	
22⅜	15½	Cent Aguir(1½a)	11	18½	17½	17½	N'v 19
3⅛	1⅛	Cent Foundry	5	2	1⅞	2	
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta(1g)	21	15⅞	15	15⅞	+1
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	3½	3½	3½	Oct 28
21¼	15	Cerro de Pas (4)	3	28½	28½	28¼	— ⅛
5⅜	2⅝	Cert-teed Prod	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
22½	17½	Chain Belt (1½g)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	N'v 14
18	8¼	Cham P&F (1g)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	N'v 18
44⅛	33⅜	Checker Cab	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
102½	93½	Ches & Ohio (3a)	39	37⅜	35⅝	37¼	+1¼
4¼	2¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98	98	98	N'v 14
13¼	8⅛	Ches Corp	11	3¾	3¾	3¾	
		Chi & E Ill	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
6⅛	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	19	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
3	⅛	Chi Great West	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
11¼	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	9	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	+ ½
8¼	4¾	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	5½	5½	5½	
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T 1½g	10	16½	16⅜	16⅜	
44½	37½	Chi P T Co pf (3)	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	N'v 12
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	52	52	52	N'v 19
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	N'v 19
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9¾	8½	C R I & P 7% pf	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
14¾	10¾	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	Chickasha (1)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	N'v 18
72½	51⅞	Childs Co	1	1½	1½	1½	N'v 17
10¾	8¾	Chrysler (6g)	54	53½	53	53⅜	+ ⅜
4⅛	2¼	City I & F (1.20)	4	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
40½	30¼	City Stores	1	3	3	3	+ ¼
33¾	24	Clark Equip 2½g	1	34	34	34	— ⅜
43½	26⅞	Clev Gr Br 1.20g	2	25¼	25	25	+ ⅛
39⅞	28½	Climax M (1.20a)	9	39¼	38½	39¼	+ ⅞
106	87	Cluett P (2g)	1	37	37	37	
63¾	60	Coca-Cola (5g)	6	96	95½	96	+1
16¼	11⅛	Coca-Cola A (3)	6	63¾	63	63	N'v 12
106	100¾	Colgate-P (½a)	9	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
30¼	16	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	106	106	106	N'v 19
20	14	Collins & A (3g)	14	16¼	15¾	16	+ ⅛
21¾	14⅝	Col Fuel & I (1a)	1	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
21	14¼	Colum Br A (2g)	3	15	14⅝	14⅝	
4⅞	1⅜	Colum Br B (2g)	3	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
82½	50	Col G&E (.10g)	102	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
7⅞	4¼	Col G&E pf A (6)	12	51	50	51	+1
28½	21¼	Colum Pict	4	67⅛	65⅞	67⅛	+ ⅜
83	69⅞

Commerce and Finance

Prices Must Be Controlled Soon or Wages Raised, Says Baruch

Business and Industry

General Rise In Insurance PremiumsSeen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—A general 10 per cent boost in the premiums on ordinary life insurance was foreseen here today following announcement by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company that its reserve basis would be cut to 2¾ per cent, effective Jan. 1. The reserve basis is the rate at which a company estimates it must earn money in order to make its insurance payments.

With most of the other large insurance concerns expected to follow the lead of the Metropolitan, this will marks the first time in history that American life insurance rates have dropped below 3 per cent. Insurance executives declared that with high-grade bonds yielding less than 3 per cent, they can no longer safely guarantee policyholders a 3 per cent return on their money.

Premiums Increased

Leroy A. Lincoln, President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, announced yesterday that effective on Jan. 1, premiums on ordinary life policies would be increased by a little under 10 per cent.

Policies now in force and those issued before Jan. 1, 1942, will not be affected by the change.

Mr. Lincoln stressed that the change in reserve basis would have required still higher premiums had not the company been able to benefit by more modern tables which have shown distinct improvement in mortality rates. Other companies are expected to raise their premium rates by amounts greater or lesser than 10 per cent, depending on the type of policies issued. Explaining the Metropolitan boost, Mr. Lincoln said the increase in premium rates in the ordinary department would average slightly less than 10 per cent.

Rates to Vary

"The increase in the industrial department will be somewhat greater than the average because industrial rates were not increased when ordinary premium rates were increased in 1935 by the adoption of a three per cent interest assumption," he continued.

"Increase in premium rates will, of course, vary according to the plan of insurance and the age of the insured. Larger premium increases have been necessary on high-premium policies where the investment feature is more pronounced, while the increase on low-premium policies which feature protection and have a smaller investment element will be somewhat less, because the improvement in mortality has in their case offset to a greater extent the increase in premium rates made necessary on account of the low interest rates."

Am. Woolen Cuts Arrears

Directors of American Woolen Company, Inc., declared a dividend on the preferred stock of $5 per share, on account of arrears, payable Dec. 15 to stockholders of record Dec. 1. This brings total dividend declarations this year on this issue, on account of arrears, to $12 a share.

YOU WILL ENJOY DEALING WITH THIS BANK

PILGRIM TRUST COMPANY

31 MILK ST., BOSTON

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

American Woolen COMPANY

INCORPORATED

225 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK, N.Y.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Woolen Company held today, a dividend on the Preferred Stock of $5.00 a share on account of arrears was declared, payable December 15, 1941 to stockholders of record December 1, 1941. Transfer books will not close. Checks will be mailed.

F. S. CONNETT, *Treasurer*

November 19, 1941.

Exchange Body Head

Conway Studios

James F. Burns, Jr.

Elected President of the Association of Stock Exchange Firms succeeding J. Gould Remick, who continues on the Board of Governors. Mr. Burns, a partner of Harris, Upham & Co., New York, has been Vice-President of the Association for the past year.

NAM Offers Basic Labor Policy Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—In its first official pronouncement on the closed shop and related issues since the onset of the captive mine labor crisis, the governing body of the National Association of Manufacturers was today circulating among its 8,000 members a basic labor program of seven "fundamental principles."

Suggesting that the program form the basis for any labor policy adopted by the Administration in the mine strike, Walter D. Fuller, association president, asked the N. A. M. membership to urge the program upon their Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The seven basic points, as set forth in Mr. Fuller's letter, were:

"1. There must be no Government compromise with a challenge by a private agency to the sovereignty of the Government.

"2. The right to strike, like other rights, properly is subject to reasonable regulation in the public interest. Without such regulation, the right to strike will destroy the equally valid right to work.

"3. A sound national labor policy which will require unions to acquire and retain members on the basis of their service to such members, and not through the blackmailing of either management or Government into forcing a closed shop upon employees who do not wish to join.

"4. A sound national labor policy will require unions to settle their jurisdictional disagreements without halting production.

"5. The seizure of private property by Government is an unsound means of controlling unions which strike against the public interest.

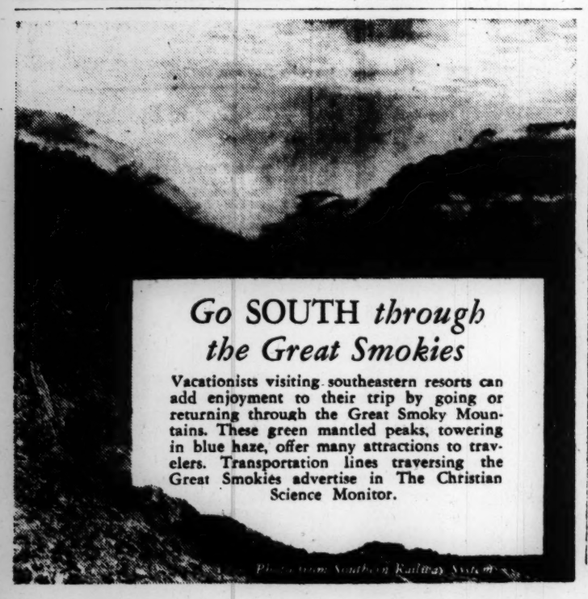
"6. Civil law, and not martial law, should be the normal weapon of enforcement of safeguards against coercion.

"7. A sound national labor policy, resulting from the present crisis, should be a permanent one, and should not be limited in duration to the present emergency."

Mr. Fuller stressed that the seven points were in harmony with public opinion as revealed in recent polls, adding that such polls showed 67 per cent of the people to favor the existence of labor unions but 77 per cent to oppose strikes in defense industries, 78 per cent to favor vote by secret ballot under Government supervision before a strike may be called, and 87 per cent to favor legislation requiring a public accounting for union funds.

Mohawk Carpet Enlarges Board

AMSTERDAM, N. Y. (AP)—Directors of the Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc., have increased the board membership from seven to nine and elected four new members, two to fill vacancies. The new members are Burrows McNeir, Warrenton, Va.; Francis I. Monahan, New York City, and Spencer K. Wernick and Edwin C. Shuttleworth, Amsterdam.


Go SOUTH through the Great Smokies
Vacationists visiting southeastern resorts can add enjoyment to their trip by going or returning through the Great Smoky Mountains. These green mantled peaks, towering in blue haze, offer many attractions to travelers. Transportation lines traversing the Great Smokies advertise in The Christian Science Monitor.

Gap in Federal Income-Outgo Increases Financing Problems

Fifth of a series of six or more articles on Federal policy as related to the subject of the national budget, taxes, and price control.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With an "inflation gap" between U. S. Treasury income and outgo constantly widening, all hands here are concerned with the problem of how to bridge it. Treasury officials in Washington, and the policy officers of banks and insurance companies in New York are currently matching opinions, programs, and plans on how the difference is to be made up—i. e. how the money is to be raised.

The general thought in these calculations is that the money should be raised by other means than borrowing from the banks, for such borrowing results in added bank deposits, which form the traditional basis for classical "inflation."

That this whole theory is outmoded will be developed. But this is to describe how it is supposed to work.

It is by no means necessary to this theory that the gap be covered by taxation. The alternative is to cover it by non-bank borrowings—that is, by borrowings from individuals, life insurance companies, etc.

Treasury Is Slow

So far the Treasury appears strangely slow in following this policy. Sales to individuals of defense bonds have been running below expectations, and the Treasury has let it be known several times that it will not use the high-pressuring methods of World War I in pushing defense bond sales. This is in curious contrast to its hard-boiled attitude in favoring a stiff "withholding tax" for next year.

Most practicable method for such sales would be through pay envelope deductions. But not only do Treasury printed statements on the subject stress that such deductions must be voluntary, but the Treasury goes so far as to insist that employers (presumably for fear of the Wagner Act) should not initiate or propose even voluntary deduction arrangements, which should be sponsored or urged by other sources.

The current "inflation gap" is running around $1,000,000,000 a month. Of this about $200,000,000 is being raised with Social Security pay roll taxes. Another $200,000,000 perhaps is being raised by tax anticipation notes, bought almost entirely so far by corporations rather than individuals. Some $300,000,000 is being raised by sale of defense bonds to individuals.

Theoretically at least all these are bought out of current income of people and corporations, and so decrease civilian spending as they release government spending.

Actually, of course, this is often far from so. The tax anticipation notes are being largely bought by corporations out of cash which they would otherwise hold onto anyway until tax payment date; while the bulk of the defense bonds are probably being bought by habitual savers who otherwise would not spend the money anyway, but would invest in some other form of saving.

Theoretically, however, this leaves a "gap" of only around $300,000,000 a month or around $4,000,000,000 a year.

So far the Treasury appears to be quite willing, despite its lip-service to inflation curbs, to raise the rest of this money by the time-honored classical "inflationary" method of borrowing from the banks. In October, for instance, it sold over $1,300,000,000 of bonds of very long maturity. Subscriptions totaled over $10,000,000,000, of which several hundred millions were from the life insurance companies, which, as TNEC Monograph No. 37 pointed out last March, are today the outstanding channel of private savings in this country. But the Treasury gave the insurance companies only a pro-rated share of their subscriptions along with the banks, or only about one eighth, though they were willing—and capable—of taking up their entire subscriptions. Some of the bonds taken by the banks have subsequently been sold to insurance companies, but the fact remains that the Treasury continues to rely on a financing policy which depends in large part on the commercial banks.

This policy, in fact, has been extended this month, as the Treasury has resumed the sales of Treasury bills, for which the banks are virtually the only market. Life insurance companies buy long bonds, for keeps; classical banking policy is to buy only short-term obligations.

Ideal Outlet

Numerous methods are being discussed in Wall Street by which the Treasury could wean its financing program from dependence on commercial banks. The chief alternative is, of course, to borrow from the life insurance companies.

One way to do this would be to put out special issues ineligible for the banks.

An indirect method would be to put out such consistently long maturities that they would end up chiefly in life insurance rather than bank portfolios.

A third would be "tap sales." That means make available a constant supply of bonds to any investing institution which wanted to turn on the "tap," instead of coming out with periodic large offerings. For technical reasons, such "tap" sales would be more agreeable to the insurance companies than the banks. London relies heavily on this method.

The life insurance companies make an ideal outlet for government borrowing. As TNEC Monograph No. 37 pointed out, they are the country's leading savings institutions. Life presidents have been the chief preachers of thrift in recent years, and just before the defense program, almost the only ones.

At a private dinner in Washington a few months ago Leon Henderson is said to have remarked that people ought to be urged to buy life insurance as a means of cutting down civilian consumption. The insurance companies are seriously hampered by the lack of any other accepted investment outlets for their funds except government obligations, so that there is official pressure to let them buy common stocks.

Their sales organizations are admirably set up to sell defense bonds; life insurance agents are professional sellers of personal thrift, and the National Underwriters' Association has set up committees in all the states, including states where the Treasury has not yet set up committees, to sell defense bonds. These NUA committees are all set to go as soon as the Treasury can or will use them for selling defense bonds. Apparently it remains only for the Treasury to give them the go sign by making them bonded distributors, or "issuing centers," as it has made the commercial banks.

Essentially, there are two ways in which these great savings institutions can contribute to "bridging the inflation gap."

One is to set their sales forces to selling defense bonds direct, either to individuals or to employee groups through pay roll deductions.

The other is to invest their constantly accumulating cash, derived from premiums, in Government bonds.

The first of these waits only on Treasury action.

The second faces one great difficulty. The insurance companies count on making at least three per cent on their investments in order to maintain reserves and/or pay dividends. They are reluctant to buy bonds yielding the 2½ per cent which satisfies the commercial banks (who after all need pay for them merely by creating a deposit account). Any large-scale program of placing Government issues with the insurance companies would almost inevitably bring from them a request that the coupon be high enough to meet their contractual requirements.

And this the Treasury so far appears unwilling to do. Opposed to other people's taking advantage of the "inflation gap," it nevertheless seems obsessed with the alleged importance of borrowing its money at low rates of interest which are only possible through the "inflationary" means of sales of its bonds, notes, and bills to commercial banks.

Financing Outlook

All this theorizing, however, is very loose-jointed. Even if the Treasury raised all its money from individuals instead of from banks, civilian demand might continue growing, due to an acceleration of the turnover of privately owned bank deposits. On the other hand, if the Treasury raised all its money through bank-deposit expansion, the result might still not be inflationary, because further slowdown in the turnover—due, say, to the high capital gains tax—might offset the larger quantity of bank deposits outstanding.

The complexity of the thing, and the danger of over-simplification, may be seen from two indirect methods by which the Treasury is or soon will be borrowing from the banks. Many corporations are engaged in large government contracts for which they will not be paid until completion. So they have to raise the construction cost themselves, meantime, and sometimes from the bank.

For another thing, many corporations next year will be order-poor—loaded with orders which take all their cash, so that they will have to borrow from the banks to pay their taxes. This, too, means indirect Treasury borrowing from the banks, though it would appear in the bank figures only as "commercial loans."

To put the whole thing briefly, it seems to make little or no difference how the deficit is financed—i. e., whether the growing defense program is accompanied by constantly growing bank deposits or not. The thing that matters is the growing degree to which these deposits are "sterilized" or "immobilized" or prevented by tax fears, defense allocations and priorities, etc., from being spent, except by the government.

(The next article will discuss the current federal tax proposals.)

Florida Citrus Group Plans Promotion Campaign

LAKELAND, Fla. (AP)—About Dec. 1 the Florida Citrus Commission plans to begin its $875,000 national advertising campaign to sell oranges, grapefruit and tangerines.

Newspapers, magazines, the radio and direct promotion work with retailers will be used.

Most fresh fruit advertising will be placed in daily newspapers. Sunday newspaper supplements and the radio will tell the story of Florida tangerines just before the Christmas holidays.

The season's program was outlined to the citrus commission by Granville Rutledge, its advertising manager, and by representatives of Blackett-Sample-Hummert, Inc., its advertising agency.

Baruch Says Price Bill Is Too Limited

WASHINGTON (AP)—The man who ran the War Industries Board in the World War has suggested that one way to control prices would be to standardize men's and women's clothing, with a limit on styles and colors.

Bernard M. Baruch offered the idea in a letter which Representative Gore (D) of Tennessee read to the House Rules Committee. Mr. Baruch reiterated his support of a universal plan of price control instead of the selective system advocated by the Administration. At the same time, he repeated that he did not see how price control could be effective without considering wage levels and farm prices.

Mr. Baruch's letter was in response to a telegram from Mr. Gore in which the latter, author of a broad price control bill, said Chairman Steagall (D) of Alabama of the House Banking Committee was under the impression that Mr. Baruch no longer favored the overall form of price control.

Says Bill Limited

"The only objection I have to your bill," Mr. Baruch wrote, "is that it does not go far enough. Chairman Steagall certainly has been misinformed."

Mr. Baruch contended that unless action is taken immediately to control rising prices, the Government will have to raise the scale of payments of all government employees and veterans and that simultaneously, there would have to be an increase in the pay of teachers, policemen, firemen, and all state, city and county employees, at least to the extent of the increased cost of food, clothing and housing.

"All workers will have to be paid more money unless a halt is immediately made in the increasing cost of living," he said, "a halt already too long delayed."

On the controverted question of controlling wages and farm prices, Baruch said he did not favor an immovable ceiling on wages but he advised that "too much latitude toward the schedule of farm prices would distort the picture."

Asserting that the "morale of our home front" is perhaps more important than the morale of the fighting forces, Mr. Baruch said the Government must see that the civilian population is "protected always in the three essentials of life—food, shelter and apparel" and that it should be able to answer demands for "actual needs—not fancied wants."

Would Limit Output

He proposed, for example, that the Office of Civilian Supply select shoes as a typical product and endeavor to limit the output of such articles to "standardized, serviceable, good-looking shoes at lower prices than prevail now."

"These shoes could be classed as A, B, C, and D with the notation of the class and price stamped on them," he wrote. "After a certain date no shoes, other than these, should be sold. Being made in mass production, with limited styles and colors, the cost would be low.

"The present supply of shoes can be sold for another six months. After that only the standardized shoes made on government specifications should be sold. This step should be taken now in order to break the continuity of rising prices for the bare necessities.

"The same thing would be done with men's and women's clothing, and with housing."

U. S. Gold Imports Drop in October

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said gold imports dropped to $40,443,757 in October, about $25,000,000 less than in September.

Principal imports were $16,074,000 from Canada, $6,151,000 from Australia, $5,550,000 from Russia, $3,969,000 from South American countries, and $3,143,000 from the Philippines.

Foreign gold deposits under earmark in the Federal Reserve banks increased $32,230,000, to a total of $2,054,733,000.

Imports of silver totaled $4,220,640, about $900,000 more than in September. Principal shipments were $2,117,000 from Mexico, $519,000 from Bolivia, $501,000 from Peru, and $447,400 from Canada.

Gold exports were $3,476. Silver exports were $69,722.

Consol. Aircraft Adopts Retirement Income Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, San Diego, has adopted a retirement income plan for the benefit of members of its management and supervisory staffs, according to an announcement by Major R. H. Fleet, President. Supplementing the old-age benefits of the Social Security Act, the program, will be eligible to all employees with annual salaries of $3,000 or more, who have completed one year of company service.

The plan is underwritten by the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. Monthly contributions by employees will be 3½ per cent of monthly salary up to $250 and 7 per cent thereof in excess of that amount. These, plus larger contributions by the corporation, will produce a monthly income equal to 1 per cent of the first $250 of monthly salary plus 2 per cent of the excess over that amount, multiplied by the number of years of participation in the plan.

U.S.-Mexican Pacts Acclaimed Broadly as Good Neighbor Tie

Wide World

'Good Neighbors' Sign Pacts

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, left, and Mexican Ambassador Francisco Castillo Najera sign agreements effecting a friendly settlement of major questions which have been at issue between the two nations for many years.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States and Mexico have worked out a good neighbor program for the amicable solution of big long-standing problems which affected harmonious relations between the two countries in the past.

Both Secretary of State Hull and Francisco Castillo Najera, the Mexican Ambassador, hailed the accomplishment as an advance of great importance in the field of hemisphere solidarity and collaboration.

The program, represented by a series of agreements signed late Wednesday, provides for the following:

Settlement of the protracted controversy over Mexico's expropriation of American oil holdings there;

A $40,000,000 payment by Mexico as full settlement of general and agrarian claims by American citizens;

Negotiations of a reciprocal trade pact;

American financial assistance in stabilizing the Mexican peso;

An agreement for purchase by the United States of newly mined Mexican silver; and

A $30,000,000 loan by the United States to assist in the financing of Mexico's highway construction program.

Oil Solution Difficult

Settling the oil expropriation dispute promised to be the most difficult task posed by the program. Ever since the oil properties were taken over by the Mexican Government in March, 1938, there have been negotiations between the Mexican Government and the oil companies to arrive at a mutually satisfactory price for the holdings.

State Department officials disclosed that the oil companies did not agree to the settlement provisions set forth in Wednesdays six-point program. They added, however, that the companies had been kept fully informed during the period of its preparation.

The oil settlement arrangements provide that each government appoint an expert to fix the valuation of the seized properties and "determine the just compensation to be paid the Mexican owners (by Mexico) for their properties and rights and interests."

Pending final decision on the properties' value, the Mexican Government is depositing $9,000,000 with the United States to be applied to the settlement reached.

Time Limit Set

If American and Mexican experts are unable to agree on a valuation within five months, the whole oil agreement will be nullified, Mexico's deposit will be returned, and the problem once more will pass to the field of diplomatic negotiations.

The wide variance of opinion on the value of the properties is demonstrated by the fact that some Mexican estimates have been as low as $10,000,000 and $15,000,000, while oil company estimates total as high as $250,000,000.

MEXICO CITY (AP)—News of the signing of the United States-Mexican agreements covering oil, silver and finance was received here with enthusiasm and brought predictions of economic prosperity to follow.

Eduardo Villasenor, President of the Government Bank of Mexico, said he was confident "there will now be a major influx of foreign capital to Mexico as well as increased investments by Mexicans."

The silver agreement, Señor Villasenor said, would increase Mexico's export balance and "help redress what has been a recent unfavorable balance of trade."

"This highly satisfactory agreement means the end of Nazi propaganda," he added. "It is another demonstration of good will and co-operation between our two countries and one more proof of American solidarity."

Industrial Wage Control and Tax Increases Urged

JACKSON, Miss. (AP) — The president of the American Farm Bureau Federation called for legislation controlling industrial wages and for sharply increased taxes to curb inflation and to finance two-thirds of the national defense cost out of current revenues.

President Edward A. O'Neal of Florence, Ala., declared in a speech prepared for delivery to the convention of the Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation that "if wages are left out of the price control bill, I fear it will be impossible to prevent disastrous inflation."

He added that farmers on their part were willing to submit to control of prices of the commodities they produced, "so long as the parity position of the farmer is protected."

Calling heavy taxation "one of the most effective means of preventing inflation," Mr. O'Neal reiterated the Farm Bureau recommendation that two-thirds of defense costs be paid out of current revenues.

Mr. O'Neil said "the time for high taxes is when the national income is high, not when it shrinks, as it will, at the end of the present emergency."

Freight Carloadings Show Mixed Trend

NEW YORK (AP)—Revenue freight cars handled by railroads reporting for the week ended Nov. 15 included:

	Nov. 15	Prev. wk	Yr. ago
Baltimore & Ohio	63,934	63,665	52,976
Delaware & Hudson	16,556	17,183	13,192
Great Northern	23,583	27,180	16,378
Northern Pacific	17,620	17,910	14,581
N. Y. Central	103,358	103,784	86,939
Norfolk & Western	30,888	30,279	25,370
Reading	40,784	41,402	33,871
Jersey Central	23,471	23,968	19,408
Pennsylvania	143,160	140,582	114,779
L. & N.	35,959	33,898	29,347
Frisco	17,383	16,886	14,165
Southern Rwy	46,188	45,775	38,991
New Haven	28,100	29,013	23,373
St. Paul	32,864	33,345	28,179
Missouri Pacific	30,181	28,733	25,366
Wabash	16,922	16,084	15,066
Southern Pacific	48,566	49,085	42,025
Illinois Central	41,970	41,106	34,648
Burlington	31,191	30,423	26,742
Rock Island	28,919	28,520	23,834
Santa Fe	32,319	32,307	26,860
Seaboard Air Line	17,840	18,362	14,733

Pierson to Address Bankers

NEW YORK—Warren Lee Pierson, President of the Export-Import Bank of Washington will be the principal speaker at the 28th Annual Bankers Forum Dinner of New York Chapter, American Institute of Banking. H. Miller Lawder, Assistant Secretary of the Irving Trust Company, Chairman of the Bankers Forum Committee, announces that this event will be held on Monday evening, Dec. 1, 1941, at the Hotel Roosevelt.

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I. B. A. Seeks Change in SEC Registration

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Investment Bankers Association has appealed to Congress to increase the $100,000 exemption on registration of new securities with the securities commission in order to remove hardships on small business.

Arthur G. Davis, Chicago, field secretary of the I. B. A., recommending a $500,000 exemption, said that most issues of that amount or less are sold locally and asserted that state laws are "ample and sufficient" to safeguard the public.

Rush S. Dickson of Charlotte, N. C., said it seemed "distinctly unfair" that the 1933 act should place on an issue between $100,000 and $500,000 the "costly and burdensome requirements of registration" without regard to the success of the company in the past.

"This seems to be an unnecessary restraint upon the flow of capital that tends to discourage the expansion and development of those very businesses which, by their records, have indicated their qualifications for the confidence and support of investors," Mr. Dickson said.

The securities industry has asked that the exemption be raised to $500,000; the SEC has expressed a willingness to compromise at $300,000.

Earlier, Ganson Purcell, commission member, told the committee the SEC was taking a neutral position on a securities industry proposal that new issues sold privately be registered with the commission, the same as public offerings.

The industry had contended that such a provision would permit them to participate in some of the flotations. Some committee members argued that the cost and delay connected with registration contributed to the trend toward private financing.

But Purcell said that the commission did not believe that this change would have any material effect either on the volume of private sales or on the competitive position of the investment banker.

Assurance of Free Enterprise After War Asked by Mundt

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rep. Karl Mundt (R), of South Dakota, told the House the people were entitled to an assurance from President Roosevelt that free enterprise and "business as usual" would "not be thrown in the ash can" when the present emergency is over.

Quoting William L. Batt, OPM materials division chief, as saying in a recent speech that "Government is in business to stay" and that "business as usual" was gone forever, Mr. Mundt said this was "startling coming from a man who is helping to prepare this Nation's defenses."

"The people are entitled to an assurance," Mr. Mundt added, "that Mr. Batt doesn't express the sentiments of the President."

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Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2⅞s 60-55	112.2	112.2	112.2
10 2½s 56-56	104.26	104.26	104.26
1 2¾s 59-56	111.10	111.10	111.10

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
4 Alleghany 5s 44 mod	89½	89½	89½
2 Alleghany 5s 49 mod	74½	74½	74½
4 Alleghany 5s 50 mod	63	62¾	63
1 Allegh Val 4s 42	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
46 Am & For P 5s 2030	68½	68¼	68½
2 Am Int 5½s 49	101	101	101
3 Am T&T 3¼s 61	110	109¾	109¾
40 Am T&T 3s 56	111⅜	111⅛	111⅜
2 Arm Del 4s 57	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Arm Del 4s 55	106½	106¼	106½
7 AT & SF 4s 95	109⅛	109	109⅛
8 A C Line 1st 4s 52	79¼	79	79¼
13 A C Line cit 4s 52	71⅛	71	71
18 A C Line 5s 45	95½	94⅝	95½
3 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	29¼	29	29¼
1 B&O 4½s mtg 48 st	60⅝	60½	60¾
20 B&O 95st A	33¾	33½	33¾
2 B&O 95st C	38	38	38
11 B&O 2000 st D	33½	33½	33½
1 B&O 96 st F	33¾	33⅜	33⅜
75 B&O cv 60 st	34¼	34	34
10 B&O 4s 48	58⅝	58⅞	58⅝
8 B&O PLE& WV 4s 51st	50	50	50
23 B&O S W 50 st	40	39¾	40
2 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	51	50	51
3 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	51	51	51
2 Bell T Pa 5s 60	134¾	134¾	134¾
1 Beth Stl 3s 50	103½	103½	103½
5 Boston & Me 4½s270	38½	38¼	38½
7 Boston & Me 4s 60	71¾	71¼	71¼
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
14 Buf R&P 57 st	37⅝	36⅝	37
3 Bush Term 5s 55	58¼	58¼	58¼
4 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	73½	723½	73½
2 Can Nat 5s 69 July	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	106	105¾	106
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Can Pac 4½s 46	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
1 Carriers G Gen 5s 50	103	103	103
2 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	95	95	95
6 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	3⅜	3⅛	3¼
21 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	3¼	3	3¼
8 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	13	13	13
2 Cen NY Pow 3¾s 62	107½	107½	107½
1 Cen Pac 5s 60	50¼	50	50
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	69	68¾	69
29 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛
10 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	13¾	13¾	13¾
17 Centain-td 5½s 48	85½	85¼	85½
3 CinP&F 5½s 45-48	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2 C&O 4½s 92	131⅞	131¾	131¾
2 C&O 3½s 96 D	105⅛	105	105⅛
3 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
5 Chi & Alton 3s 49	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
14 C&EIg rfg 5s 71 A	74¾	74½	74½
3 CB&Q gen 4s 58	76¾	76¾	76¾
6 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	93⅜	93	93⅜
12 Chi & E Ill inc 97	27¾	27¾	27¾
12 ChGtW inc 4s 2038	39	38¼	39
3 ChiGtWest 4s 88	64½	64¼	64½
2 Chi I & L 5s 66	8½	8⅛	8½
57 ChiSP & Pac 5s 75	10⅛	10	10⅛
24 ChMISP&P adj 5s 2000	2⅛	1⅞	2
6 ChM&SP 4½s 89C	40	40	40
67 ChM&SP gen 4s 89	39	38¾	39
3 ChiStP 3½s 89 B	37¾	37¾	37¾
3 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	17½	17½	17½
3 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
29 Chi & NW 4½s 37	25	25	25
17 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	1½	1⅜	1½
1 Chi & NW 4¼s 2037	16¾	16¾	16¾
5 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
12 Chi & NW 4s 87	25	25	25
16 Chi & NW 3½s 87	24	24	24
5 CRI & P 4½s 52 A	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
1 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	1¼	1¼	1¼
14 CRI & P 4s 8 8	21¼	20⅝	21¼
6 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	11½	11⅜	11⅝
19 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	108¼	108⅛	108¾
4 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	99⅜	99	99⅜
7 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	97	96¾	96¾
6 Childs Co 5s 43	41⅛	41	41
7 CCC&StL 4½s 77	47¾	47½	47¾
43 CCC&StL CWM 4s 97	43	43	43
5 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	81⅞	81	81
4 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	70¾	70¾	70¾
5 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77 C	64½	64½	64½
5 Col F&I 5s 43	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
10 Col & So 4½s 80	18	17¾	18
2 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	101¼	101¼	101¼
41 Columbia G 5s 52 May	101⅛	101⅛	101⅜
60 Columbia G 5s 1961	101½	101⅛	101½
8 ComlMack inc 69 ww	54¼	54¼	54¼
3 Con Edis 3½s 48	106¾	106¾	106¾
8 Con Edis 3½s 58	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Con Edis 3½s 56	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	105⅛	104⅞	104⅞
2 Con Rys 4s 54	27¾	27½	27½
1 ConRys 4s 56	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
6 ConsolTn Coal 5s 60	84½	84	84
39 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	103	103	103
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	26¾	26¾	26¾
82 CubaNoRy5½s42 rct	25	25	25
3 Cuba RR 7½s 46	27	27	27
5 Cuba RR 5s '52 rct	28½	28½	28½
32 Curtis Pub 3s 55	94	94	94
81 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	54⅞	54¼	54⅞
1 Del P&L 4¼s 69	108	108	108
15 D&RG 4s 36	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
1 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	⅞	⅞	⅞
31 D&RGWest 5s 78	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
31 Det Ed 3s 70	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	104¼	104¼	104¼
13 Erie rfg 5s 67	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
3 Erie rfg 5s 75	31¼	31	31⅛
173 Erie 4½s 1015wi	56¾	56¼	56¾
6 Erie 1st 4s 96 reg	97¼	97¼	97¼
30 Erie gen lien 4s 96	65	64¾	65
30 Erie gen lien 4s 96 reg	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
2 Erie cv 4s 53A	60½	60½	60½
7 Erie 4s 95 wi	88¼	88¼	88¼
6 Erie cv 4s 63B	60¼	60¼	60¼
3 Erie & Jer 6s 55	102⅛	101¾	102⅛
9 Firestone T&R 3s 61	99½	99⅜	99⅜
5 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	68½	68½	68½
15 Francis Sug 6s 56	68¾	68¾	68¾
98 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	98	96¾	98
2 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106	106	106
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	96	96	96
1 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	86½	86½	86½
11 Gt Nor 4s 46G	99⅛	99	99
6 Gt Nor 4s 46H	95½	95½	95½
1 Gulf M&N 5s 50	88	88	88
18 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	47	46⅜	47
5 Hudson Coal 5s '62	37¾	37½	37¾
36 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	40½	40¼	40¼
11 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	9¾	9½	9¾
2 Ill Cen 4s 52	38	37¾	38
14 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	39⅛	38⅜	38⅝
23 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	40¼	40	40
17 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63a	43⅞	43¾	43½
7 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	39¾	39¼	39½
2 Indpls & Lou 5s '56	24¼	24¼	24¼
2 Inland Stl 3s '61	106½	106½	106½
3 Inspirat C Cop 4s '52	100½	100½	100½
2 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	15	15	15
33 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	15	14¾	15

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
16 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	26½	26	26½
12 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	100½	100½	100½
1 Int Paper 5s '47	103½	103½	103½
1 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	92¾	92¾	92¾
27 Int T&T 4½s '52	46½	46⅜	46⅜
30 Int T&T 5s '55	50¼	49⅞	49⅞
8 James P&Cles 4s 59	48	48	48
1 KCFt&M 4s 36 ct	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
2 K C South 3s 50	63	63	63
3 K C Term 4s 60	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Koppers Co 3½s 61	106¾	106¾	106¾
10 Lac Gas 5½s 53	82½	82	82
7 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	82¼	82¼	82¼
3 L S & MS 3½s 97	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	60	60	60
4 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	49	49	49
6 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	29	29	29
20 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	27½	27⅜	27½
5 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
2 Leh Val Term 5s 51	51	51	51
2 Libby MCN&L 4s 55	106	106	106
16 Liggett & M 5s 51	126⅝	126⅝	126⅝
5 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	102	102	102
4 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96½	96½	96½
7 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	82	81⅝	82
1 Lou&Jeff Bdge 4s 45	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
2 Lou&N 4½s 2003	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
14 Louis&N 1st 4s 2003	89½	89	89
6 Louis&N 3½s 53 A	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
10 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
7 Manati Sug 4s 57	45¾	45¾	45¾
10 Met Ed 4½s 68	109¾	109¾	109¾
4 Mil Sparta&NW 4s 47	22	22	22
2 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	⅞	⅞	⅞
4 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	10⅞	10¾	10⅞
9 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11	10¾	10⅞
30 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	25¾	25½	25¾
18 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	8⅛	8	8⅛
46 M-K-Tex 4½s 78	21⅞	21¼	21⅞
20 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	32¾	32½	32¾
9 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	21	20½	20¾
19 Mo Pac cv 3½s 49	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
10 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	27⅜	27¼	27⅜
23 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	27½	27⅜	27½
P Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	27	27	27
P Mo Pac 5s 78 G	28	28	28
1 Mo Pac 5s 78 G ct	27½	27½	27½
11 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	27½	27¼	27¼
5 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2½	2½	2½
4 Mon WPa Pub S 6s 65	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
5 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	107	107	107
27 Mor & Essex 5s 55	39⅜	39⅛	39⅛
1 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	34	34	34
19 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	39½	39	39
11 Nash Cha&StL 4s 78	66¼	65¾	65¾
30 Natl Dairy 3¼s 60	106½	106¼	106¼
1 Nat Distill 3½s 49	104	104	104
5 Natl Steel 3s 65	103¾	106¾	106¼
2 N Pub Ser 5s '52 A	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 N Orl Term 4s '53	74¼	74¼	74¼
3 N O Tex & M 5½s '54	44	44	44
1 N O Tex & M 5s '35 A	37¼	37¼	37¼
8 N O Tex & M 5s B '54 ct	40½	40½	40½
1 NY & Greenw L 5s '46	63	63	63
25 NYC rfg 5s 2013	52⅝	52½	52⅝
25 NYC 4½s 2013 A	47¼	47	47⅛
12 NYC cn 4s 98	52½	52¼	52½
2 NYC 3¼s '46	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
15 NYC cv 3¼s '52	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝
7 NYC & HR 3½s '97	81	80¾	80¾
2 NYC & HR 3½s '97 reg	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
1 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	59	59	59
1 NY Chi & St L 5s '50	95	95	95
7 NY Chi & St L 5½s '74A	72½	72¼	72½
42 NY Chi & St L 4½s '78	61½	61¼	61½
2 NY Connect 3½s '65	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	63	63	63
2 NY Edis 3¼s '65	109⅜	109½	109½
6 NY NH & H cv 6s '48	30¾	30¼	30⅝
12 NY NH & H 4½s '67	29½	29½	29½
6 NY NH & H 4s '56	27⅞	27¾	27⅞
1 NY NH & H 3½s '47	26½	26½	26½
2 NY NH & H 3½s '54	26½	26½	26½
10 NY NH & H cv 3½s '56	26½	26	26¼
52 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1 NY Tran 6s '46 s	108	108	108
25 NY W & Bost 4½s '46	33¾	33½	33¾
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s50	102¼	102¼	102¼
10 Norfolk&Sou 5s 41 ct	108	108	108
2 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	27¾	27¾	27¾
2 Nor Ind W 4s 36	129½	129½	129½
1 Nor Am Co 4s 59	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	105	105	105
77 Nor Pac 6s 2047	62¾	62⅝	62⅝
11 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	53	52¾	53
8 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	48	48	48
8 Nor Pac 4s 97	71¼	71	71
14 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41¾	41½	41¾
7 Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg	39½	39½	39½
4 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109	109	109
2 Ohio Ed 4s 67	110	109⅞	110
3 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	110½	110½	110½
10 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s 46	114¼	114¼	114½
26 Pac Gas&cE 5½s 42	105⅝	105½	105½
35 Pac G&E 2¾s 65	111½	111⅜	111½
3 Pac T&T 5½s 66B	111⅛	110⅝	110⅝
7 Para Bway 3s 55 ct	57	57	57
10 Para Pict cv 3¼s 47	100¼	100¼	100¼
17 Para Pict 4s 56	100¾	100⅝	100¾
6 Pen Co 4s 63	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
10 Pen P&Ll 4½s 74	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
6 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	110¼	110¼	110¼
5 Pen RR gen 5s 68	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
9 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	101¼	101	101¼
2 Pen RR 4¼s 84E	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
3 Pere Marq 4½s 80	62½	62¼	62½
5 Phil Bal&Wash24s 43	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	106	106	106
11 Phila Co 4½s 61	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
11 Phil Elec 3½s 67	112	112	112
1 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	6	6	6
7 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	25¾	25¾	25¾
4 PCC & St. Ls 5s 70A	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
2 PCC & St. Ls 4s F 53	111½	111½	111½
4 Pitt Stel 4½s 50	100½	100½	100½
1 Pitts & WVa 4½s 58A	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Pitt & WVa 4½s 59B	64¼	64¼	64¼
16 Porti Gen E 4½s 60	86⅜	86¼	86⅜
3 Read Jers 97	77¾	77½	77½
6 Read C 4½s 97 B	77½	77½	77½
6 Rdg Jen Cen 4s 51	70½	70½	70½
3 Republic Stel 4½s 61	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
4 Republic Steel 4½s 56	104½	104½	104½
3 Rio Gr Junc 5s 39	42½	42½	42½
30 Rio Gr W 4s 49	43½	43½	43½
4 RI2Ark & La 4½s 34	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
2 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
2 StLPeo tcNW 5s 48	34	34	34
2 StLPub Ser 5s 59	82	82	82
26 St L S F 4½s 78	13¾	13¾	13¾
8 StLSF 4½s 78ct st	13¼	13¼	13¼
19 St L S F 4s 50 A	12¾	12½	12½
1 St L S F 4s 50A ct	12	12	12
2 St L S W 5s 52	36½	36½	36½
18 St L SW 1st 4s 89	76½	76	76
28 SAA&A Pass 4s '43	99½	99½	99½
30 Seab A L cn 6s '45	7¼	7¼	7¼
13 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	6¼	6¼	6¼
12 Sea A L 4s 50 st	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
1 Sea A L rfg 4s '59	6	6	6
1 Sea All Fla 6s'35B ct	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
10 Shell Un 2¾s '61	101	101	101
1 Shell Un 2½s '54	99¾	99¾	99¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 Socony-Vac 3s '64	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
4 So Bell T&T 3s '79	109	109	109
18 Sou Pac 4½s '68	49	48¾	48¾
29 Sou Pac 4½s '81	48¾	48¾	48¾
82 So Pac 4½s '69	48¾	48⅜	48⅜
25 So Pac rfg 4s '55	62¾	62¼	62⅜
89 So Pac clt 4s '49	49¾	48¾	49¼
73 So Pac 3¾s '46	77½	77	77½
47 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	50¼	50	50⅛
1 South Ry 6½s 56	87	87	87
4 South Ry gen 6s '56	81¾	81½	81¾
1 South Ry cn 5s '94	91¾	91¾	91¾
19 South Ry gen 4s '56	60⅜	60	60⅜
2 So Ry 4s St L '51	79¾	79⅛	79¼
4 S W Bel Tel 3s '68	109	109	109
2 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Tex Corp 3s '65	107½	107½	107½
1 Tex Corp 3s '69	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
7 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	64¾	64½	64¾
6 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛
6 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
13 Third Ave aj 5s '60	17¼	17	17¼
5 Third Ave 4s '60	52¾	52¾	52¾
8 Toronto H & Buf 4s'46	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
2 Tri-Continental 5s '53	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3 Un El Mo 3¾s '71	112⅝	112½	112½
2 Un Pac 3½s 70	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Unit Bis Am 3½s 55	107¾	107¾	107¾
18 Unit Drug 5s 53	94	93¾	94
3 U S Steel 2.40s 52	102½	102½	102½
1 U S Steel 2.50s 53	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 Un Stockyds 4¼s 51	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Utah P&L 5s 44	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
8 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
23 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	24⅜	24¼	24¼
22 Wabash 2d 5s 39	34⅞	34½	34¾
61 Wabash 5s 80 D	23¾	23½	23⅝
5 WabashOma 3½s 41	26¾	26¾	26¾
20 Wabash 5s 76 B	23½	23⅜	23½
38 Wabash 4½s 78 C	22⅝	22½	22⅝
1 WabashDet 4s 56	21	21	21
4 WabashDet&Chi 5s 41	84	84	84
15 WabashTol&Chi 4s 41	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
14 Warren Bros 6s 41	88	87¾	87⅞
1 West Shore 4s 2361	44	44	44
50 West Sts 4s 2361 reg	42	42	42
4 Westn Md 5½s 77 A	100¾	100⅝	100¾
3 Westn Md 4s 52	90½	90½	90½
11 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	24¾	24½	24⅝
5 Western Un 5s 51	88	87½	87⅝
3 Western Un 5s 60	86½	86⅜	86⅜
7 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	96⅞	96½	96⅞
3 Wilson & Co 4s 55	106½	106¾	106½
10 Wilson&Co cv 3¾s 47	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Wis Cen 4s 49	39	39	39
1 Young S&T 5s 48	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Young S&T 3¼s 60	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s 45A	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
2 Antioquia 7s 45B	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
3 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	73¼	73¼	73¼
2 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
3 Argentine 4½s 57	83	83	83
6 Argentine 4½s 71	82	82	82
1 Australia 5s 57	71	71	71
8 Australia 4½s 56	64	64	64
25 Brazil 8s 41	26	24⅞	25
4 Brazil 6½s 26-57	19¾	19¾	19¾
4 Brazil 6½s 27-57	19¾	19⅝	19¾
1 Buen A 3s 84	46	46	46
1 Buen A 4¾s 77	61	61	61
5 Buen A 4¾s 78	66½	66¼	66½
18 Canada 5s 52	101⅜	101⅜	101½
17 Canada 4s 60	106	105¾	105⅞
4 Canadad 3¼s 61	99⅛	99	99⅛
3 Canada 3s-67	95¼	95¼	95¼
35 Canada 2½s 46	99	98⅝	99
45 Canada 2¼s 44	98¾	98⅝	98⅝
4 Chile MtBk 6½s 57 asd	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 61 asd	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 57 asd	15¼	15¼	14⅝
3 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 62 asd	14⅛	14	14⅛
2 Chile 7s 42 asd	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
1 Chile 6s 60	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
1 Chile 6s 60 asd	15	15	15
2 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	15	15	15¼
1 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
10 Copenhag 5s 52	31	30¼	30¼
2 Copenhag 4½s 53	29	28½	28½
5 Cordova Pr 7s 42	95	95	95
56 Cuba 4½s 77	77½	77	77½
22 Denmark 6s242	52½	50	50
22 Gr Govt 5½s 65	5	4⅞	4⅞
5 GerGovt 5½s 65 unst	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
45 Ger Govt 7s 49	6¼	6	6⅛
2 GtCon ElJap 7s 44	65	65	65
1 Greek 7s 64 pt pd	8½	8½	8½
8 Haiti 6s 52	68	67½	68
10 Japan 5½s 65	45½	45½	45½
12 Mex 5s asd 45	6⅜	6¼	6¼
3 Mex 6s asd 33	6	5¾	5¾
17 Mex 4s 04 asd 54	6	5¾	5¾
20 Mex 10 4s asd 45	6⅜	6⅛	6¼
8 Milan City 6½s 52	11⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1 N Sou Wales 5s 58	77	77	77
10 Norway 4½s 56	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
1 Norway 4½s 65	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
21 Norway 4s 63	46	45¾	45¾
10 Orient Dev 6s 53	37½	37	37½
5 Orient Dev 5½s 58	39	39	39
2 Oslo City 4½s 55	32	31¼	32
5 Panama 2½s 94 A st	68⅞	68¼	68⅜
2 Pernambuco 7s 47	10⅜	10½	10⅜
1 Peru 1st 6s 60	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1 Poland 4½s 63 asd	6½	6½	6½
1 Poland 7s 47	13	13	13
1 Poland 4½s 68 asd	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
20 Rio de Jan 8s 46	11¾	11¾	11¾
5 Roane 6½s 52	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
2 Sao Paul Cty 6½s 57	16	15⅞	16
1 Sao Paulo St 8s 50	28	28	28
3 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
7 Serbs Cts Sl 7s 61	5	5	5
1 Silesia Prov 7s 58	5	5	5
1 Tokyo City 5s 52	22	22	22
2 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	36½	36½	36½
2 Urug 3½s 84	47	47	47
1 Westph Un ElP 6s 53	6¼	6¼	6¼
4 Yokohama 6s 61	41	40	41

Total bonds sales today (in dollars) 5,084,000. Previous day 7,947,150. Week ago 6,193,400. Year ago 8,

Administration Gives Aid To Senate Antistrike Bill

Continued from Page 1

interests of supplying hydro-electric power for defense.

The action was taken, the FWA said, in carryying out an executive order signed by President Roosevelt Wednesday and had been recommended by the FWA, the Federal Power Commission, and the War Department.

Director Named

Douglas G. Wright was designated as the Administrator's representative to carry out the executive order.

The FWA was, it said, seeking to prevent financial and management difficulties of the Grand River Dam Authority from interfering with the full use of the power to meet national defense needs.

There have been numerous instances of conflict in the administration of the project and at one time Gov. Leon Phillips of Oklahoma called out the National Guard to halt construction work in a dispute over the government policy on condemning roads and other improvements in the area impounded by the reservoir.

Mr. Wright is Acting Director of the PWA Power Division which financed the project. He will carry on remaining construction work and operate the project until a permanent manager is appointed by the FWA Administrator.

Still Hopeful

Today there remains only the thinnest possibility that a resumption of work in the struck coal mines can be achieved short of forcible Federal intervention. The President is, however, seeking to keep that possibility open and he indicated at his press conference today that he hopes for a favorable answer to the United Mine Workers' Policy Committee which meets Saturday to decide whether it will accept the latest White House proposals.

Those proposals were that both sides to the dispute either agree to leave the union shop issue in status quo for the duration of the emergency or accept arbitration with advance agreement to abide by the decision. The representatives of the steel industry have agreed to do either. Mr. Lewis has himself refused both.

In his testimony before the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Patterson pointed out that the Army has already seized two plants that were strike-bound and the Navy one and he contended that the President, as Commander in Chief of the nation, has full authority to take such action.

Praises Legislation

"But this legislation gives legislative sanction to such procedure and governs details of its operation such as we do not now have,' he said.

"The President's powers covers the taking over of plants. But it is certainly valuable to have the matter covered in the way that it is covered in the proposed legislation."

"This bill seems fair and I do not see how the interests of the employees or the employers would be harmed," Mr. Patterson said. "It is also practicable in carrying out the equipping of the Army and the Navy at a time when interruptions cannot be afforded."

Mr. Patterson believed that the wage board proposed by the Connally bill would take care of any rising costs of living necessitating increased wages and pointed out there are provisions for returning the plants to their owners as soon as possible.

In his discussion on the imminent dangers of inflation, Mr. Baruch warned Congress that, "unless we are careful" the time may come when it will be necessary to "goose-step the people ,with everybody having the same food, the same clothing, and the same housing."

He pointed out that the United States is today "a nation in arms," and declared that "we must fit ourselves to defend the country on all fronts instead merely of attempting to put a fighting force on the sea and in the field."

Need for Price Control

"There is no surer way of destroying civilian morale than to make a living too difficult," Mr. Baruch testified. "Price control protection must be even handed: it cannot advance the interests of any one group at the expense of another."

Mr. Baruch, advocating a parity return for farmers and regulation of "inflationary" wages, suggested a five-point approach to price control:

1. That Congress give immediate consideration to a price control bill.
2. That such a bill "guarantee a sufficiency at minimum price of the three necessities of life—shelter, food and clothing."
3. That controls be placed "on rents, on agricultural schedules, and on wages—on everything."
4. That "all segments of society" be treated equally and profiteering eliminated.
5. That price control "march along with a sound taxation program," profit and money control, increase of production, and wide subcontracting.

Mr. Baruch asserted that "we can win the war and win the peace only if we preserve a low price structure."

American Policies Affected

Continued from Page 1

tempt to take over by force or threat of force sovereignty and control of the French Empire."

A Restraining Influence

In commenting on General Weygand's ouster, officials here point out that it provides ample evidence that the State Department was correct in believing the General to be a restraining influence on pro-German officials in Vichy and that the United States was wise in supporting him diplomatically while aiding him materially.

It is known here that the Germans have been pressing for a more compliant attitude on the part of General Weygand and his North African Government for some time, but that up to now the French have asserted that the General was completely loyal to Chief of State Marshal Pétain and that his military ability was essential to a defense of the most important parts of the French Empire.

It is now believed that, with the growing strength of the British in North Africa and with the increasingly interventionist atttiude on the part of the United States, Berlin had decided that the General was not to be trusted as sufficiently anti-British and might be inclined to co-operate in future Anglo-American ventures in Africa.

Church Involved In Objector's Case

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 21 (AP)—The American Civil Liberties Union and a score of Los Angeles County religious leaders have taken a hand in the controversy surrounding the two-year sentence of Henry Welty Kuhns for draft law violation after he had been refused classification as a conscientious objector.

The Southern California Branch of the Civil Liberties Union made public a letter to Attorney General Francis Biddle urging an investigation of a statement by United States Attorney William Fleet Palmer in connection with the case.

Mr. Palmer announced the Federal Bureau of Investigation is investigating circumstances of a resolution adopted by the Conscientious Objection Committee of the Southern California-Arizona Conference of the Methodist Church charging there had been a miscarriage of justice and pledging resources of the church to effect Mr. Kuhns' release.

Mr. Palmer said "such statements would have a bad effect generally on public morale."

Negroes Win Equal Right on Railroad

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway to provide Negroes traveling in Arkansas at first-class fares on through journeys from Chicago to Hot Springs with accommodations "substantially equal" to those provided white passengers.

The Commission's order was in compliance with the Supreme Court decision in a proceeding brought by Representative Arthur W. Mitchell (D) of Illinois, only Negro member of Congress.

The Commission gave the Rock Island until Dec. 24 to "cease and desist from practicing the undue prejudice and the discrimination herein found to exist."

Schoolboy Pickets Call Lewis 'Unfair'

Alexandria, Va., Nov. 21

Eight schoolboys picketed the home of John L. Lewis for three hours with banners calling the Congress of Industrial Organizations mine union chieftain "unfair to national defense."

The boys said they were students at Washington and Lee High School in nearby Arlington, and that the idea of the demonstration originated among themselves.

First U. S. Envoy To India Presents Papers to Viceroy

NEW DELHI, India, Nov. 21 (AP)—For the first time in history a representative of the United States Government presented his credentials to the Government of India in a colorful ceremony at the Viceroy's House.

Viceroy Lord Linlithgow, standing in front of the throne in resplendent Durbar Hall, received Thomas Murray Wilson of Memphis, Tenn., Commissioner to India, with the rank of Minister.

An honor guard of lancers in brilliant red uniforms stood at attention during the ceremony as Mr. Wilson was formally presented to the Viceroy by the Secretary of External Affairs.

Mr. Wilson then presented his staff, including First Secretary Norris Hazelton of West Orange, N. J.; Second Secretary L. J. Berry of Columbia, Miss., and U. S. military observers Col. W. P. Draper of New York, and Lieut. V. H. Sutro of Washington.

Members of the Viceroy's Executive Council, including Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, attended.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—3½ large rooms, bath, in first class, modern, elevator building. Best location. $75.00. 5E, One South Broadway.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS — 187 HICKS ST. Overlooking Harbor Main 4-5500
4 AND 5 ROOMS—2 BATHS
Adjoining Hotel Pierrepont; modern; large, bright; choice of decorations; free use swimming pool; roof garden. Exceptional rental value.

N. Y. C., 15 W. 95th St. (Apt. 4—Rear)—Sublet large light room, separate kitchen, modern bath, top floor (3 flights); old residence; $35. Phone MISS JAMES, BO. 9-1900, for appointment.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., 160 E. 65th St. (3B)—Would like to share my apartment, near Third Church, with young business lady. Phone evenings, REgent 4-6357.

YOUNG business woman to share modern furnished apartment near Harvard Square; references. Tel. evenings, ELI. 1549 (Mass.).

APARTMENTS WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—REFINED GIRL desires apartment to share with another Christian Scientist or family in good neighborhood. Cooking privileges. Hobart 2966 after 7 P.M. and before 8.30 A.M.

AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Storm Windows comp., Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES, BIGelow 3900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.).

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67th St., N. Y. C.—Instruction for adults and children in ballroom, tap and ballet dancing. TR. 7-9480.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St., Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston.—Custom Gowns, Suits. Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

FURRIERS

FURS STYLED TO YOUR PERSONALITY BY ARMAND, PARISIAN FUR CRAFTSMAN. He offers you exceptionally low rates on Remodeling, Repairing and Custom-made coats. Ask for Mr. Armand, 145 West 30th Street, ARMAND ET SOEUR, N. Y. C. CHi. 4-1424.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED, SECRETARY—Young woman with ample business experience; position requires accuracy, good judgment, alertness; for metropolitan New Jersey; must be active Christian Scientist; moderate starting salary. Address Box X-77, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SECRETARY for boys' boarding school in Connecticut; must be experienced in executive work; send references, Box W-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GOOD home and security for middle-aged woman as companion-housekeeper. 3-room apartment; live in; $25 month; Am.-Jewess. Call Mr. Fox, Laf. 0888 after 11 a. m. (Boston)

HOUSEHOLD PETS

ENGLISH BULL DOG—Pedigreed; will give to someone with country home with fenced grounds for dog's freedom. Write P. J. BAKER, 8539 150th Street, Jamaica, N. Y.

HOUSES FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS., Walnut Hill Dist.—nicely furn. 6-rm. Dutch Colonial, ideal sunparlor, 3 sleeping rms.; on corner; reas. rent. Box R-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Mass.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 7400

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Jewelry, Solid Silverware in any condition. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

REFINED, quiet, beautifully appointed private home for Christian Scientists, permanent or transient; open all year; ideal for rest and study; folder on request. E. R. MILUM, R. D. #6, Trenton, N. J.

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED FREE
GEORGE'S, 1711A MASS. AVE., BOSTON COM. 8630

REAL ESTATE

HOME for SALE WESTWOOD, MASS. Owner Transferred

7 room house. Large living room with fireplace, porch, ¼ acre lot, completely landscaped; fine trees, garage; two unfinished rooms second floor; ample basement recreation space; oil heat; low tax rate.

Tel. Com. 4330, Ext. 233, or write Box W-25 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait Boston's Finest Pen Shop
5 Bromfield St.—LIB. 3913 PENCRAFT, INC.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 254 Mass. Ave., S. 3—Nice, comfortable room near The Christian Science Mother Church; permanent resident. Tel. Com. 0238.

HOTEL MINERVA
214 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opp. The Mother Church
A convenient place to stop when in Boston
Single with Bath $2.00 to $3.00
Double with Bath $3.00 to $4.00
28th Year Monitor Advertising
HARRY C. DEMETER, Mgr.

N. Y. C., 101 W. 55th St. (Apt. 7-A)—Desirable room for a woman. Circle 7-6300. MRS. MILLS.

N. Y. C., 125 West 58th Street—Lovely double room. COL. 5-8684. MRS. SHANNON.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. Hovey, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

NURSE Companion, Christian Scientist, experienced, wishes position caring for Christian Scientist, good references. Write Box T 7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

EUGENIE B. ABBOTT
VOICE PRODUCTION—SINGING—SPEAKING
Co-ordination Singing, Speaking Voice Instruction for Readers and Public Speakers Correct Speech as Social and Business Assets
1 W. 30th St., N. Y. C. Tel. CH. 4-2634

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's. N. Y. C. CH. 4-4405. Get our offer before selling.

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

Dorothy Benham MILLINERY
ARLINGTON—663 Mass. Ave.
WALTHAM—433 Moody St.
MALDEN—147 Pleasant St.
QUINCY—1233 Hancock St.

GIFTS
From the Home of Things
Electrical
Gahm & Erickson Co., Inc.
448 MASS. AVENUE ARL. 4323

ARLINGTON (Continued)

CHARLES B. PERHAM
Sales and Service — Ford — and Repairs
Used Cars
Arl. 2433 295 Broadway

TOYS for All Ages
Skis—Skates—Sleds
Useful Gifts in Tools, Cutlery, Housewares
R. W. Shattuck & Co., Inc.
HARDWARE
414 MASS. AVE. ARL. 0114

Buick
ARLINGTON BUICK COMPANY
Sales and Service
835 Mass. Ave., Arlington, Mass. Arl. 5300
"Better Buy Buick"

BELMONT

VISIT OUR NEW STORE!
TOYS and see the Christmas display of Practical Gifts for the family and *for the children*
P. R. WINTERS
81 Trapelo Road Belmont 1540

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m. to 4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Moving and Storage
46 Bromfield St. HANcock 8000

• Gifts for all occasions • Wrist Watches and Jewelry repaired
• Cash for your Old Gold
• Beads restrung 50c up
Arthur W. Fitt
JEWELER 26 West Street

BOSTON—Hyde Park

FLOWERS
For All Occasions
GEO. B. ANDERSON CO.
942 Hyde Park Avenue
Hyde Park
Hyde Park 1930

BRAINTREE

New Prices on Kodaks—Movies

Kodak EKtra, F1.9	$373.50
Kodak EKtra, F3.5	304.00
Kodak Medalist, F3.5	176.00
Bantam Special, F2.0	116.75
Kodak Bantam, F4.5	25.00
Kodak 35, F3.5	35.50
Magazine Cine 16mm, F1.9	119.80
Model 90 Magazine Cine 8mm.	101.50
Model 60, 8mm, F1.9	69.85
Model 25, 8mm, F2.7	43.75
Model 70A Kodascope, 500W	76.30
Model 70 Kodascope, 500W	65.65
Model 8-33 Kodascope, 500W	52.10

Alves Photo Finishing Service
14 Storrs Ave., Braintree

Wentworth & Woodland
TEXACO MARFAK LUBRICATION
FIRESTONE TIRES
BATTERIES
ACCESSORIES
Tel. Bra. 0006
Academy and Washington Streets
Braintree

CUTCLIFFE'S MARKET
L. H. CUTCLIFFE Proprietor
Provisions, Fish, Poultry, Vegetables
CANNED GOODS, FRUIT
367 Washington Street Bra. 0575

BROCKTON

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work — ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

CURRIER'S FRAME SHOP
Let us do your framing. Complete Assortment of
NUTTING PICTURES
SELECT YOUR
Christmas Gifts
NOW, WE HAVE THEM
256 MAIN ST. BROCKTON, MASS.

ATHERTON'S
41 Centre Street, Brockton
FINE HOME FURNISHINGS ON THE BUDGET PLAN

FORSBERG ELECTRIC CO.
Headquarters for All
General Electric Appliances
783 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.

GURNEY BROS. CO.
100 Years Service
100 Per Cent Reputation
The best value for your money
122 MAIN STREET BROCKTON

BROCKTON (Continued)

Storey & Co
READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
After Thanksgiving
SALE of COATS
128 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.

'blue coal'
Brockton Ice & Coal Co.
FUEL OILS
Lawrence Street Phone 189

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fall Hats that do nice things for you.
Renee's Charleston Chrome
1374 Beacon St. Brookline
27 Central St. Wellesley

S. J. McNeilly, Inc.
Sales and Service
OLDSMOBILE—CADILLAC
LONGWOOD 0321-0322
Garage and Service for Your Car
639 HAMMOND ST. CHESTNUT HILL

Artistic
Flower Arrangements
TELEGRAPHED ANYWHERE
VILLAGE FLOWER SHOP
Now located in new shop
103 Washington St. BEAcon 6000
Frederick C. Carreiro, Francis G. Carreiro

BANCROFT
CLEANERS • TAILORS • FURRIERS
Your garments cleansed in our up-to-date plant receive skilful attention.
Call ASPinwall 6060
For Prompt Service
Main Office and Plant
374 Boylston Street

ENNA JETTICK
JIM'S SHOE STORE
Shoes for the Entire Family
Fine Shoe Repairing
BEAcon 2838 157 Washington St.

FLORENCE E. RAND HAT SHOPS
Gowns at Brookline
1391 Beacon Street Bea. 2092
Scarves and Jewelry at Newton
433 Centre Street LAS. 6084

Holiday Cards
Boxed Assortments
50c to $1.00 a box
Personalized Christmas Cards
50 for $1.00 and up
THE ANNA SHOPPE
1326 Beacon Street Coolidge Corner

ESSO
Chestnut Hill Esso Servicenter
Avoid shortage. Buy your Anti-Freeze NOW at last year's prices
On Worcester Turnpike, Cor. Boylston and Hammond Sts. One block above Benevolent Association.
LON 8963

BEECHER HOBBS
PHONOGRAPH RECORDS
A new Christmas Album: Dickens's "A Christmas Carol," narrated by Ernest Chappell.
1696 BEACON STREET ASP. 4114

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bel 2951 9 a. m.-11 a. m. except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NOW IN A BEAUTIFUL BOXED GIFT EDITION
Who Was This Nazarene?
By DR. ALBERT F. GILMORE
$2.75
The challenging, revealing biography of The Master—*which has inspired hundreds of expressions like these . . .*
"Instructingly, Inspiringly Good"
—Peter V. Ross.
HARVARD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
HARVARD SQUARE

Buy Furniture of Quality
Our custom-built furniture pays lasting dividends in satisfaction. See our fall display of rugs, furniture, lamps, pictures, and mattresses.
ANDERSON & RUFLE
30 Dunster Street TRO. 3344

M. W. Francis & Son, Inc.
Complete Insurance Service
Massachusetts 1908 Avenue
North Cambridge Tel. KIR 4477-4478

CONCORD

COLD WEATHER ITEMS
Carter's Underwear. All kinds Flannel Gowns and Pajamas for all the family. Mittens, Wool Hose, Scarfs, etc. "Hood's" Overshoes and Rubbers.
J. P. NOURSE, 43 Main St.

No Shortage of Lumber and Building Materials
WILSON LUMBER CO.
Opp. B. & M. Depot Concord 290

Clothing — Books — Toys
Concord Children's Shop
34 Main St., Concord, Massachusetts
A distinctive Shop for children from infant to size 16. Unusual and useful presents for Christmas.

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

DEDHAM

D. F. MAHER CO.
ESTAB. 1910
Plumbing, Heating
Furnace Work
NORGE HOME APPLIANCES
Same Personnel
11 Eastern Avenue Tel. Ded. 0130
Jos. Crespi, Prop. Res. Ded. 0507

Give Your Shirts—Dresses—Sheets a Treat. Have them Laundered the "Soft Water Way"
Dedham Custom Laundry
DEDHAM 0108
Calling and delivering over a ten-mile radius

EVERETT

BRAUN
CARD & GIFT SHOP
New Fall Gifts
for Showers and Weddings, at reasonable prices
Gift Wrapping Service
461 Broadway Everett, Mass.

FALL RIVER

CHERRY & WEBB'S
Leading Fashion Store of Fall River
Start your Christmas shopping early while Stocks are complete.
Use our lay-away Budget Plan.

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ford
The New Ford V8 on Display
Authorized Sales and Service
Fitchburg Motor Sales, Inc.
21 WILLOW STREET

Give Jewelry of Quality
This Christmas
Bracelets, Rings, Pearls, Pins, Cuff Links, Tie Clasps, Watch Chains, Collar Holders.
$1.10 to $220.00 (Federal Tax Included)
RICE & CO.
Watches F. W. RICE 350 Main St. Finer Diamonds

QUALITY
COAL — COKE — OIL
UNION COAL CO.
9½ PRICHARD ST. TEL. 740

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN 1885 COMPANY 1941
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

WILBUR COON SHOES
For Hard-to-Fit Feet
H. E. HAMILTON CO.
250 Main St., Greenfield, Mass.

FRANK N. LYMAN
Meats and Groceries
Telephone 3664 54 Federal Street
Monarch Finer Foods

BUY
FUEL OILS—COAL—COKE
from
Geo. A. Shelburne, Inc.
220 Main St., Greenfield, Mass. Tel. 3693
Quick Friendly Service

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LIMITLESS is our patience in seing that your garments are cleaned thoroughly and pressed flawlessly. Plain Dresses, Suits 75c —Overcoats $1.00
Individual Family Laundry
PHONE 1-6-4
Launderers—Dry Cleaners

HOLYOKE

For Style, Beauty, and Comfort Wear
Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL, 168 High Street
Superior Shoe Repairing
WM. B. WHITING COAL CO.
"Make it a rule to use Whiting's Fuel"
ESTABLISHED IN 1870
458 Dwight St.

LAWRENCE

63rd Anniversary Sale
Good Furniture as always
Low Sale Prices
E. C. STIEGLER & CO.
SINCE 1878
170-180 Common Street

LAWRENCE (Continued)

Friday and Saturday
SALE OF FINE FUR COATS
$149
Values $159 to $199
Cherry & Webb's

LEXINGTON

COATS—SUITS—DRESSES
SWEATERS and SKIRTS
Vanity Fair Hosiery, medium and long. Underwear and Robes—Gloves—Bags Jewelry and Handkerchiefs.
MISS MACLEAN'S SPECIALTY SHOP
1839 Mass. Ave., Opposite Arcade
Tel. Lex. 0171-M

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1570 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0326
Choice Groceries. Carefully Selected Meats and Poultry, Sea Foods
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Birds Eye Products

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
LOWELL, MASS.

Quality Furniture
A. E. O'Heir Co.
MURD STREET
JUST AROUND THE CORNER FROM CENTRAL STREET

CHERRY & WEBB'S
Lowell
Northern New England's largest specialty shop for women, misses, children.

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

LYNN

Better Furniture Rugs and Draperies
For Quality, Beauty and Value visit
W. B. GIFFORD
"The House for Service"
97-99 MARKET STREET

Beautiful French Fold
CHRISTMAS GREETING
Personalized with your name imprinted on each one—Complete with envelopes.
50 for $1.00
Choice of 10 designs or 5 each of all designs.
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737
Order Early

T. W. ROGERS CO.
announces the opening of the new
Hostess Robe Shop
with Christmas in mind
Second Floor UNION STREET

Youth World
Serving the Youth of Lynn
347 UNION STREET
Complete Children's Outfitters Specializing in Layettes
IN CENTRAL SQUARE

SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL, INC.
Ly 2-3400
Let the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL!

STACKPOLE'S
General Electric Radio
Victor, Columbia, Decca Records
27 Market Street LY. 2-5348

Gifts of Jewelry
Fine Jewelry makes a gift that everyone appreciates.
Prices Are Reasonable
Arthur Stern
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
Union Cor. Buffum Street

LYNN (Continued)

"Whitfall" Wilton Rugs
Cut from the Roll
Square Yard, $5.50
9x12 ft. Rug, $56.50
At
Hill-Welch
Willow Street
Opposite Post Office

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 2773 Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AT KOTZEN'S
See Our Complete Line of
FLORENCE PRODUCTS

- DUAL OVEN RANGES
- GAS RANGES
- OIL RANGES
- OIL HEATERS
- RANGE OIL BURNERS
- EASY TERMS OF COURSE

I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454-460 MAIN STREET, MALDEN
Open Thursday and Saturday Evenings

Fireplace Wood
Birch, Oak, Maple, Mixed
1 cord (cut 16" or 24") 18.00
½ cord (cut 16" or 24") 9.00
¼ cord (cut 16" or 24") 4.50
MANTON P. SPEAR
37 Central St., Wakefield
Crystal 0610

EUGENE
Permanents
Get Yours Now
Before Prices Advance
Wilfred Beauty Shoppe
82 Pleasant Street Tel. MAL. 0465-W

FREEMAN'S
3 hour Cleaning
Complete Tailoring Service, Fur Repairing and Storage.
226 Pleasant St. Estab. 1893
Mal. 2832

MEDFORD

CLARK & COOK, Inc.
AUTHORIZED Ford DEALERS
— SALES —
Dependable Service on Ford — Mercury — Lincoln-Zephyr Every mechanic factory trained. Guaranteed used cars.
38 HARVARD AVENUE, WEST MEDFORD
TEL. ARLINGTON 6760

ROCHFORD MOTORS
Mystic 5544 364 Boston Avenue
JENNEY GASOLINE now Solvenized Chalet Carbon
Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

Cradock Apothecary
44 HIGH STREET
TEL. MYSTIC 0231, 6720
Free Delivery
Luncheonette, Toilet Articles
Ice Cream, Candy

An Invitation to Beauty
Edythe
BEAUTICIAN
22 Harvard Ave., W. Medford
Arlington 4693

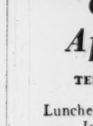
"Home of Quality and Service"
MEDFORD SQ. MEAT SHOP
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SERVIS
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
If you're thinking of financing your next car
SEE US FIRST
Our Automobile Purchase Plan will save you money
23 West Wyoming Avenue, Melrose, Mass. Melrose 4220-4221

WILTON P. HOGG
INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE
KELVINATOR
Electric Ranges and Refrigerators
Room 23, Taylor Bldg., 404 Main Street, Wakefield Square, Wakefield, Mass.
784 Main St., Greenwood, Mass.
We are in business to serve you. See us.
Tel. Crystal 1540



Dry Cleansing, Dyeing Pressing, Repairing
All Laundry Services
Samoset Cleansers & Dyers
148 Emerson St. Stoneham 0621

GARNISS MARKET
163 W. EMERSON 463 FRANKLIN

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE (Continued)

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke — Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.
FINE GROCERIES
415 Franklin St., Phones 3400-1-2-3

WOOD'S GIFT SHOP
This is the right time to order your Personal Christmas Cards
511 Main Street Mel. 0862

DE SOTO PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Daniels LeSaffre Motors
Phone 1428 897 Main Street

SUNOCO GAS

NEEDHAM

STORER'S
Inc.
Quality Footwear
Theatre Bldg. Needham 2224

McNeilly's Apparel Shop
INCORPORATED
Dresses • Sportswear
Underwear
"Where Style Spells Economy"
Theatre Building Needham 0969

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St
New Bedford, Mass
So. Dartmouth, Mass
Luncheon Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream

Perry THE FLORIST
Flowers for All Occasions and Telegraphed Anywhere
72 SPRING ST., West of Y. W. C. A.

BUSH & CO., Inc.
Est. 1885
J. T. CHAMPION, Mgr.
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant St. Dial 5-7803 or 5-7804

Ready to Use or Put Away
Parsons Laundry Co., Inc.
DIAL 6-8256 or 2-1152

Heating—Sheet Metal Work
Plumbing
R. ERNEST HARTLEY
Registered Master Plumber. Agent for WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC BURNER
Res. Edgewood Lane Dial 3-2276 — Shop Dial 3-3167 199 Acushnet Ave. New Bedford, Mass.

NEWBURYPORT

Whitefield Launderers & Cleaners
Fine Laundering
Odorless Dry Cleaning
Rug Shampooing
Fur Storage
220 Merrimac Street Tel. 2300

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
BIG. 1091

NEWTON CENTER

Main Office Big. 4600 — Las. 9880 Las. 9624 Big. 0277
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
Authorized Station
Brake & Light Inspection
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1173 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

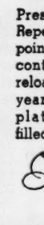
BOND'S CONVENIENCE SHOP
BRAY BLOCK
Toys—Novelties—Gifts
A convenient place to do your Holiday Shopping

For those hard to get
KODAKS
and other cameras, try
ATWOOD'S CAMERA SHOP
66 Langley Road, Newton Centre, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON CENTER (Continued)

THE PENCIL YOU CAN SHARPEN WITH YOUR THUMB!



Press top of new Eversharp Repeating Pencil for a new point or a new lead. Feeds continuously and you need reload only once or twice a year. Pyralin and rhodium-plated or gold filled models . . $1 to $6.50
Peterson's
Leading Jewelers
1197 Centre Street

NEW KITCHENS FOR OLD HOUSES
We specialize in Kitchen Improvements
Phone for free estimate.
MODERN KITCHENS, Inc.
1189 Centre St., BIGelow 4728

TOYS
Gifts for Children
NEWTON JUNIORS
837 Beacon St. Big. 9830
3 doors from S. S. Pierce's

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

CARMOTEX Colorfast PAINTS
C. G. McMULLIN
Building Hardware
1170 Walnut St BIG. 0443

NEWTONVILLE

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Insurance
All Forms of Business and Personal Insurance
AUTOMOBILE
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For over 20 years, I have represented the Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Co., the largest automobile carrier in the United States, and one which has always paid a substantial dividend.
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Your Insurance Counsellor
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COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

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INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
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Tel. 2-1561

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Tires—Batteries—Accessories
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"Good Furniture at Reasonable Price"
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Quality Bread and Bakery Products
E. F. FISH BAKERY
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Try Our New
FEATHER CUT
Get Your Winter Permanent Now
Wendell Beauty Salon
37 West Street Tel. 7022

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AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Frozen Foods, with flavor sealed in, ready to cook or serve.
KELSEY'S MARKET
Truly a Great Place to Trade

Calfskin Bags
$3.95
Black and Brown
Holden & Stone Co.

Crossword Puzzle Answers

Across

1 Poodle; 5 Eire; 8 Ursa; 10 Slaves; 12 Cube; 13 Aria; 14 The; 15 Gate; 17 Ore; 18 Bizet; 19 Ells; 21 Dirk; 24 Islam; 26 Dud; 28 Mire; 29 Obi; 31 Left; 33 Idol; 35 Ensues; 36 Omen 37 Rain; 38 Stress.

Down

1 Punt; 2 Orchid; 3 Dab; 4 Elate; 5 Ear; 6 Rear; 7 Esteem; 9 Suez; 10 Seat; 11 Viol; 15 Germ; 16 Else; 18 Badger; 20 Sables; 22 Ides; 23 Kites; 24 Iris; 25 Loom; 27 Ulna; 30 Inns; 32 Fun; 34 Dor.

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

Use Our
LAYAWAY PLAN
for Your
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
England Brothers

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: GRA. 0406. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday
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READING COAL
at
Sheppard Coal & Oil Co.
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6 Commercial St., Weymouth

Stored Fur Coats
delivered on two minutes' notice
Quincy Fur Shop
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Twentieth Anniversary
The Wollaston
Greeting Card Shop
17 Beale Street, Opp. Wollaston Theatre
In Massachusetts there is no greater assortment of cards for special occasions and for members of the family.

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INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

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1 cord (cut 16" or 24") 18.00
½ cord (cut 16" or 24") 9.00
¼ cord (cut 16" or 24") 4.50
MANTON P. SPEAR
37 Central St., Wakefield
Crystal 0610

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

EDWARD LAPPIN
Plumbing and Heating
Gas Appliances
76 Haven St. Tel. Read. 0460
Agents for Malden-Melrose Gas Co.

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

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Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 to $6
EDWARDS SHOE STORE
184 Essex Street
Salem

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Somerset 3057 Hours 9 to 12 noon daily except Sundays
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Bab's Photo Shop
19 College Avenue Davis Square

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QUALITY MARKET
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries, Meats Fruits and Vegetables
314-318 Bay Street Tel. 6-2744

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133 State Street Telephone 7-0235

Gifts for All Occasions
Order your Christmas Cards now
Artistic Picture Framing
WELLS & WELLS
270 WORTHINGTON ST.

MASSACHUSETTS

TAUNTON

ROYAL COAL COMPANY
Anthracite and Bituminous
COAL
Special Agents for
Jeddo Highland Coal
Telephone 3700 Taunton, Mass

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WILTON P. HOGG
INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE
KELVINATOR
Electric Ranges and Refrigerators
Room #3, Taylor Bldg., 404 Main Street
Wakefield Square, Wakefield, Mass.
784 Main St., Greenwood, Mass.
We are in business to serve you. See us.
Tel. Crystal 1540

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Henley Suits
Arrow Shirts — Stetson Hats
A good place to buy good clothes
429 MOODY STREET WAL. 1884
GEO. I. KELLY

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WELLESLEY HILLS

Call Well. 1180—We do not disturb you
SHARRON'S
245 Washington St., Wellesley Hills Sq.
Specialized Skill in
Cleaning • Dyeing • Pressing
• Mending • Altering

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RUG CLEANING
That Gives Rugs New Life
SOUTH WEYMOUTH LAUNDRY & CLEANSING CO.
TEL. WEY. 2300

South Shore Insurance Agency
ESTABLISHED 1870
Insurance of Every Description
CHARLES H. CHUBBUCK
45 Washington Square
Weymouth, Mass.
Weymouth 0098

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Launderers Dry Cleansers
Zoric Odorless System
Tel. 5-3161

'blue coal'
New Eng. Coke—Fuel Oils
Coal Stokers—Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street 3-7281

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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BRIGHTON. 20 Montpelier Road — Highly recommended; liberal table; gas fires bedrooms; C. H. W.; homely; central; near sea; 2 gns p. w. HOVE 6141.

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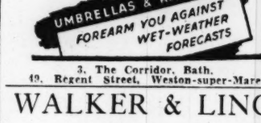
FARNHAM, SURREY—Comfortable accommodation; moderate terms. Garden produce. Near Christian Science Society; close buses Ewing, Monsal, Firfield Road.

WORTHING 4 Church Walk—Permanent or holiday guests received. Christian Scientists preferred close sea gardens buses, shops; liberal table from 2 gns MRS CHAMPION Worthing 2717

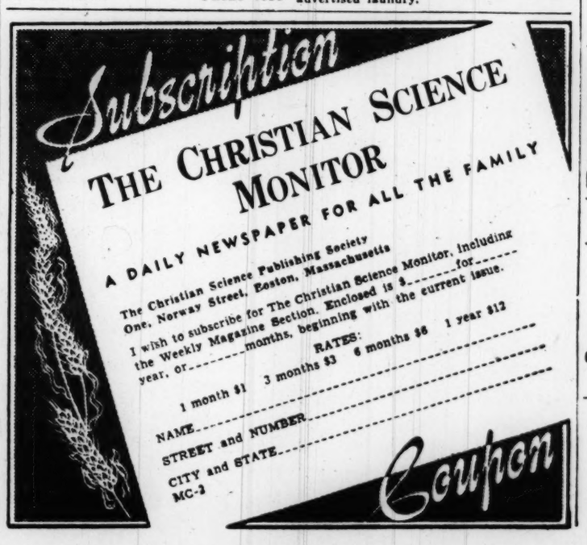
England

BATH



3, The Corridor, Bath.
49, Regent Street, Weston-super-Mare

WALKER & LING
Ladies' Outfitters and Fancy Drapers
Solicit Your Kind Patronage
Milsom Street Phone 4611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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____for_____year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-2
Coupon

ENGLAND

BIRMINGHAM

AT
Vi Ltd.
ERDINGTON
You will get super attention and value. Why not visit 213 HIGH STREET to replenish your wardrobe.
Phone Erd. 1541

BOURNEMOUTH

Wilsons Ltd
LADIES' FASHIONS
Christmas Greetings to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor Everywhere
★
62-66, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth
626, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe
1, Catherine Street, Salisbury
248, High Street, Exeter
38/42/44, South Street, Worthing

Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE
J. J. Allen Ltd
The Quadrant Tel. 512
Second Hand Furniture is today's Soundest Investment
The management and staff send Christmas Greetings to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor Everywhere

Anderson & McAuley Ltd.
The Management and Staff take pleasure in acknowledging the support given them by readers of this paper. They convey best wishes for Christmas and the New Year to their many customers, both here and all the world over.
The Leading Specialist House
Gervis Place, Bournemouth

Do Your Christmas Shopping at
Plummers Plummers-Fowler Ltd
Old Christchurch Road Tel.: 7000
Also at:—
BRIGHTON, HAILSHAM, HAYWARDS HEATH, BOSCOMBE, HASTINGS, SOUTHAMPTON, TUNBRIDGE WELLS, WEYMOUTH, EASTBOURNE, BATH, LEWES, WINCHESTER, YEOVIL

79, and 166, Old Christchurch Rd. Bournemouth
662, Christchurch Rd. Boscombe

COLLENET & CO.
13 THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

BealeSons Beale & Sons Ltd
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

W. H. SMITH & SON LTD.
The Square Bournemouth
and 58 Westover Road
The management and staff very much appreciate the continued support given them by readers of The Christian Science Monitor. To their customers here and everywhere they send Christmas greetings and best wishes for the New Year.

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS
SILVER, JEWELLERY, LEATHER, GLASS SPECIALITY—RINGS and WATCHES
Reliable Repairs
MEADERS LTD
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH RD., BOSCOMBE
Also at 19 Southbourne Grove

C. G. LEE
25 Seamoor Road, Bournemouth West
Watch, Clock and Jewellery
One of the Premier Houses for High Grade Repairs

The Sole Agent for the Noted
"K" SHOES
Is

J. A. HAWKES and SON LTD.
8 Branches in Bournemouth and Poole

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (Continued)

TARRANTS will help you to

HELP YOUR COUNTRY KEEP WARM—KEEP FIT
Legitimate Needs Permit Justifiable Expenditure

Carefully selected stock of warm coats, dresses, woollen underclothing, cosy dressing gowns. Suitable for wear in any emergency.
These have warmth, style and comfort. Are lovely to look at and luxurious to live with.
Christmas Greetings to All Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
89/91 Old Christchurch Rd. and Commercial Road
Tel. Bournemouth 6750/6751

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Save purchase tax. Have your old tyres rebuilt. Plenty of tyres. Consignments arriving daily.
W. A. M. TYRE CO.
29, Ashley Road, Boscombe Tel. 2258
18, Queen Street Weymouth — 43, Leigh Road Wimborne

The management and staff send best wishes for Christmas and the new year to readers of The Christian Science Monitor here and all the world over.

BRIGHTON and HOVE

ANDERSON and McAULEY LTD
62 & 63 EAST STREET BRIGHTON
Specialists in
Household and Fancy Linens
Blankets, Down Quilts, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Lingerie, Knitwear and Gowns

Shoreham Shipping & Coal Company Ltd.
117 Western Road, Hove
Phone Hove 1103/4
COAL, COKE and ANTHRACITE
Highest Quality *Lowest Price*

Lecture Posters
THE EAGLE PRESS
Printers
Agendas Balance Sheets. Account Books. Office Equipment, Private and Commercial Stationers, Invitation Cards Swan and other Fountain Pens. Table Stationery. Die Stamping and Copper Plate Printers.
170 Church Road, HOVE (Tel. 45771)

CORRALL & Co. LTD. COAL
40, Queens Road, Brighton. Tel. 5701
71, Church Road, Hove. Tel. 3117
New Street, Basingstoke. Tel. 235
Middle Street, Petworth. Tel. 50.
R. Simmons, 3 Gordon Ter., Worthing. Tel. 1283

Builders and Decorators
Bostel Bros Ltd
WEST STREET BRIGHTON TEL. 4084
Refrigerating, Electrical and Sanitary Engineers Heating and Lighting
ESTABLISHED 1789

FROWD'S FRESH MILK
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Tel. HOVE 4613

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Dyers and Dry Cleaners

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street, Bristol PHONE 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
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QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms, Clifton. Phone 36787

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
MASSINGHAM
94 Whiteladies Rd.
21 Princess Victoria St.
Clifton
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY Sir HERBERT BARKER
- BOOKLET ON REQUEST

TRY MORGAN'S FIRST
For QUALITY CLOTHES at ECONOMY PRICES
MORGAN'S of BISHOPSTON
Bristol. 7.

Strodonia VANISHING CREAM
Tubes 6d. Jars 1/3
Before and after your War Work
From all Chemists and
Strode Cosh & Penfold
8 Addresses in Bristol

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ARTHUR WILSON
25 College Road, Bromley
'Phone Ravensbourne 3094—and at
MOORFIELD FARM DAIRY
Orpington 'Phone 90
Owner of Over 100 Cows
Licensed Producer of Certified Milk

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

ENGLAND

BROMLEY (Continued)

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Tailors—Hosiers and School Outfitters
61 High Street, Bromley
Also at Woodford, Leyton, Loughton Chingford and Upminster

E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
18 LONDON LANE BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

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R. P. Over & Sons Ltd.
68/88 LONDON RD. CAMBERLEY Ph. 8
Removal Contractors and Warehousing
CARPETS AND LINOLEUMS
DISTINCTIVE FABRICS FOR CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS. MAKERS OF LUXURIOUS UPHOLSTERY
Cost Moderate
Antique Furniture Restored by Skilled Craftsmen

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TOMORROW MAY BE RAIN-DAY
KENDALL
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
28, Promenade, Cheltenham.
35, Eastgate Street, Gloucester.

BRUNNER'S
CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25 Clarence Street

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

GODALMING, GUILDFORD and DISTRICT

BEL-RAY SCIENTIFIC *laundry process*
Assures whiter linen, softer woollens, brighter colours and longer wear. High grade laundry service at keen prices. Return carriage or postage paid.
BRAMLEY Hygienic LAUNDRY
Bramley—Guildford. Surrey
'Phone: Bramley 3294

KINGSTON and SURBITON

WHY PAY MIDDLEMANS PROFIT — *buy*
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
22, Thames Street, Kingston.
11, The Broadway, Ealing, W 5.

LUTON

It never Rains but Our Reputation Soars!
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
33, Wellington Street, Luton.
105, High Street, Beaconsfield.
94, High Street, Watford

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

71 BRANCHES
Fresh from the Factory
KENDALL
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
126, High Street, Oxford.
21, Broad Street, Reading.

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CHURCH'S CHINA STORES

The Cut Glass Specialists
Agents for "STUART CRYSTAL" and All Best Makes of China
16 Palace Ave. (next G P O.)
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EVANS & SONS
Bakers and Confectioners
TORBAY ROAD PHONE 5048
One of the Nicest Cafes in the District

G. A. NORTON

Foot Fitting Specialists
23 Palace Avenue, Paignton
Phone 5636

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Come to
Pophams
The West Country Shopping Rendezvous
when you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Bedford Street Phone 2303 Plymouth

ENGLAND

POOLE and District

J. VINEY & SONS
34, Commercial Rd. 436 Ashley Rd.
PARKSTONE
COAL CORN
Everything for the Garden
TEL. 192 and 871

THE COURT CASH STORES
Saltern Court, Lilliput
Finest Quality Fruit, Vegetables and Flowers
Telephone Canford Cliffs 231

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LADIES' TAILORS
ROWE & EDMONDS
KNITWEAR
RODEX COATS
55 Palmerston Rd., Southsea

RICHMOND and District

Wright Bros Ltd RICHMOND. SURREY
The Leading Drapers & House Furnishers
IN THE DISTRICT
Early Closing Day — Wednesday

Repairs!
Deane Bros
Footwear Repairing Craftsmen
collected and delivered. Tel. RICHMOND 1871
76 Sheen Road RICHMOND

SUTTON—Surrey

Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
Spell Security in Wet Spells
15, The Arcade, Sutton.
22, Thames Street, Kingston.
21, George Street, Richmond.

IN SPITE OF RATIONING
you can still obtain a great variety of
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
at
SHINNERS
of Sutton

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REGENT CAFE
(Thomas & Son)
TEIGNMOUTH
Bakers—Confectioners
Quality and Service Phone 41
Also Courtenay Restaurant
Newton Abbot

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High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
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Coal and Coke Merchants
G. P. O. BUILDINGS, FLEET ST.
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DEVON LAUNDRY & DYE WORKS
NEWTON ROAD TORQUAY
The Leading Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Dyers
Vans call in all districts Tel. 63187

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Fruit, Vegetables, and Poultry
122, Reddenhill Road, Babbacombe
Phone 87130

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A. R. BUCK STORE
Good for Everything
in
Groceries and Provisions
A visit respectfully invited
10 GROVE HILL ROAD
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CARDIFF

E. Ashton Ltd
Fishmongers
Fish, Game and Poultry Dealers
CENTRAL MARKET
Cardiff. Tel. (3 lines) 4913, 4914, 4918
Established 1800

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from
CASE BROS.
3, St. John's Sq., Cardiff
Tel. 623.
Members of the F. T. D. A. (Florists' Telegraphic Delivery Association)

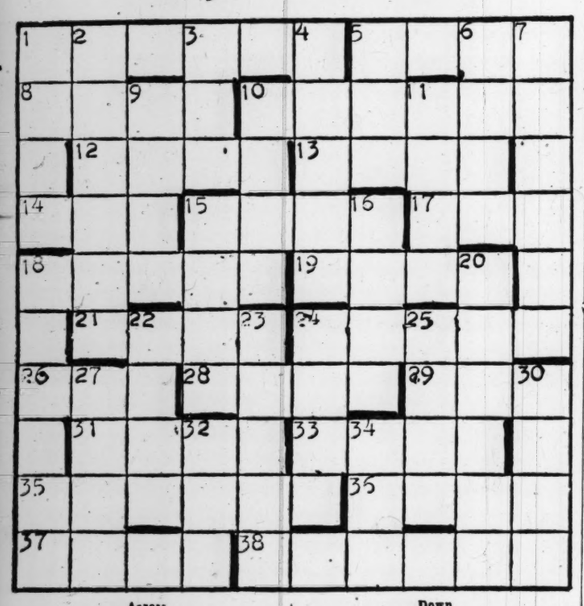
WILLIAM LEWIS
(PRINTERS) Ltd.
73 Queen Street, Cardiff.
Printing *Stationery*
Typewriters *Office Equipment*
'Phone Cardiff 4031

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword



Across

1—Most intelligent dog of all.
5—What Ireland is now called.
8—Name of the Great and Little Bear constellations.
10—Lincoln freed them.
12—A solid square.
13—Operatic solo.
14—Article frequently used by speakers and writers.
15—The Menin one is famous.
17—They certainly smelt it.
18—French composer of "Carmen."
19—Part of a building.
21—Weapon.
24—The Mohammedan world.
26—Shell or bomb which fails to explode.
28—Mudlarks presumably revel in it.
29—West Indian black magic.
31—Opposed to the Right, in politics.
33—Object of hero-worship.
35—Follows.
36—Portent.
37—Puts an end to a drought.
38—Emphasis.

Down

1—Boat propelled by pole or paddle.
2—The king of flowers.
3—An expert.
4—Fill with joy.
5—Organ which grows larger throughout life.
6—Which is the lower in rank, a Rear or a Vice Admiral?
7—We like to be regarded with this.
9—Canal constructed by de Lesseps.
10—You pay a high price for one on the Stock Exchange.
11—What a "bull fiddle" actually is.
15——— of an idea.
16—Besides.
18—Animal whose hair makes the best shaving brushes.
20—The most expensive of furs.
22—The 4— of March.
23—Franklin made electrical experiments with them.
24—Seen in the eye, the sky and the garden.
25—Machine invented by Arkwright.
27—Forearm bone.
30—Hostelries.
32—Sport.
34—The cockchafer's shorter name.

(Copyright by Jack Barrett)

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

This year China is celebrating the thirtieth anniversary of her establishment as a Republic and the breaking away from customs and traditions of centuries.

China was the home of a highly civilized nation when Europeans were still in the bronze age, her history reaching back as far as 2205 B.C., although the authentic history begins with the Chow dynasty of 1100 B.C. Despite the fact that China has been rent with destructive warfare promoted by the greed of power and plunder of military leaders, merciless banditry, Communistic intrigue, and Japanese aggression, she still fights on for her independence. The existing Government has commemorated the thirtieth anniversary of the establishment of the Chinese Republic with a special issue of ten stamps. The stamps have been overprinted in Chinese characters "Honoring the Thirtieth Year of the Republic" and consist of the 1-cent, in orange color, showing the portrait of Chen Chimai; the 2., pale green, 8c.; green, 10c., olive, 16c., gray, 30., red and $1, black and brown, showing the portrait of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, China's first Republican president; the 4c., violet, showing the portrait of Teng K' eng; the 21c., brown, showing the portrait of Chu Chih-hsin and the 28c., dull green, showing the portrait of Liao Chung-k'ai.

The new Hungarian issues mentioned in this column.

Stamps From Other Lands

Argentina—The designs of the 15-centavos and the 20c. of the industries series of stamps are to be interchanged, due to change in postal rates on letters to countries abroad. The chief industry of the Argentine is cattle raising and the design on the 15c. appropriately pictures the head of a bull. The 20c. value in the industrial group, which was begun in 1935, shows a portrait of Martin Guemes, military hero.

Bermuda—A 7½-pence value will be added to the present series of stamps to be used on airmail to the United States. The stamp will portray a species of the sea gull known locally as a "long-tail" which comes to the Island to nest.

Denmark—A stamp honoring the memory of the Danish navigator Vitus Bering will shortly be released. This is a 10-öre picturing a caravel under full sail in a choppy sea. The navigator was born in Horsens, Jutland, in 1680, and passed away on Bering Island, which was named after him. While in the Russian service he discovered the Northern waters, the Bering Strait being named after him.

Hungary—Illustrated this week are some of the new series of stamps issued to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the birth of Count Stephen Szecheny, soldier and statesman. The 10-filler, olive, shows a portrait of Count Szecheny and the family crest at the left; the 16f., brown, shows the figure of the Count holding the deed of the founding of the Hungarian Academy of Science, which is pictured in the background; the 20f., magenta, pictures a figure pushing apart the walls of the Straits of Kazan on the lower Danube; the 32f., orange red, pictures the chain bridge at Budapest with the Castle of Buda shadowed in the background, and the 40f., blue, pictures a locomotive and steamship with an allegorical figure pointing forward.

Newfoundland—A 5-cent stamp honoring Sir Wilfred Grenfell and commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of his Grenfell Mission's service to Newfoundland and Labrador will soon be released. The design of the stamp pictures Sir Wilfred as he looks from the bridge of his ship toward a sister ship sailing in the background near a huge iceberg. At the bottom of the stamp are the dates "1865 and 1940" with the inscription, "Sir Wilfred Grenfell, Founder of Grenfell Mission." First-day covers, which will be canceled at the Mission Post Office at St. Anthony, northern Newfoundland, will arrive early in January of 1942 and will be available at 25 cents for singles and 50 cents for blocks at the Grenfell Association, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. The covers will carry a special cachet and the proceeds from the sale of the covers will be used to further the work of the Grenfell Mission.

United States

The Post Office Department announces that an airmail service between the United States and Africa will be inaugurated about Nov. 29. The route will cross the Atlantic from Miami, Fla., to Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, via San Juan, Puerto Rico, Port of Spain, Trinidad, Belon and Natal, Brazil, Bathurst, Gambia and Lagos, Nigeria and thence to Leopoldville.

For the information of stamp and cover collectors, first-flight covers will be carried from Miami, San Juan, Port of Spain, Belon and Natal to each of the three African offices at Bathurst, Lagos and Leopoldville and from each of these three offices on the return trip. Senders may address their covers to themselves or other persons so they may be returned in the ordinary mails after the first flight. Further postal rates, arrangements and instructions may be obtained by addressing Post Office Department Information Service, Washington, D. C.

STAMPS AND COINS

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Daily Quotation

NO ONE can be perfectly free till all are free; no one can be perfectly moral till all are moral; no one can be perfectly happy till all are happy. — HERBERT SPENCER.

Biographical Lines

James Russell Lowell

1819-1891

"TRUE scholarship consists in knowing not what things exist,
But what things mean. . . . It is not memory but judgment. . . ."
Thus wrote James R. Lowell, famous American scholar and poet.
Few authors have been born into more fortunate surroundings.
His father was a noted parson, his mother a cultivated woman.
They lived in a charming spot, an old house known as Elmwood.
Cambridge, their own town, was the intellectual hub of the day.
On graduating from Harvard James had to decide upon a career.
What he really wanted to do from the first was to write poetry.
But literature was not recognized as a profession in America.
For lack of another calling young Lowell finally took up law.
Once admitted to the bar, he opened an office in Boston.
Then he sat at his desk writing the story of his "First Client."

LOWELL'S great desire was to publish a volume of verses.
"Being known as a poet is no help to a lawyer," said a friend.
"Who would employ a poet to defend his business at court?"
The book came out, however, a book entitled "A Year's Life."
It brought the author some reputation and thus encouragement.
So far, Lowell the lawyer had not yet seen his "first client,"
But he had earned a few dollars by writing for periodicals. . . .
Emboldened, he and a friend started a magazine, "The Pioneer."
They obtained contributions from Poe, Longfellow, and Emerson.
Although promising, the venture proved a financial failure.
Lowell soon found himself with a personal debt of $2,000. . . .
Resolutely he continued writing with more vigor than ever.
He contributed to "The Freeman," "The Anti-Slavery Standard."
In 1844 he published an enlarged edition of his "Poems."
And from most of the critics came a flood of unstinted praise.

IN 1846 the war with Mexico was just getting under way.
Slaveholders wished to increase the United States territory.
New England abolitionists strongly opposed such expansion.
Lowell felt a joke would carry more weight than solemn protest.
He wrote humorously what others said with great earnestness.
One day, the Boston Courier received a strange communication.
Signed "Ezekiel Biglow," it enclosed a poem by his son "Hosea."
Letter and poem were startling and the Courier published them.
The next day "E. and H. Biglow" were the talk of the town.
Thus began what were to become the celebrated "Biglow Papers."
Overnight, James Russell Lowell had anonymously achieved fame.

IN 1848 his "Fable for Critics" drew widespread attention.
He followed Longfellow in the chair of literature at Harvard.
He became the editor of the new-born "Atlantic Monthly."
Faster and faster he published more and more profound writings.
Eventually he found himself serving as an Ambassador in Spain.
Three years later he was sent to St. James's Court in London.
His culture and power of speech made him a prodigious success.
He brought into being a kind of relation hitherto undreamed of:
He co-ordinated the literary and political "sets" in England. . . .
"Be of good cheer," he once declared in a speech on Democracy.
"The misfortunes hardest to bear are those which never come. . . .
"Our healing is not in the storm or in the whirlwind. . . .
"It is not in monarchies, or aristocracies, or democracies . . .
"It will be revealed by the still, small voice . . . to the heart."
Home again, Lowell prepared a ten-volume edition of his works.
America is proud of this great man of letters for what he was.
She is grateful to him for what he has helped her to become.

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Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierre

Did You Ever Wonder

How a "Diving Bottle" Toy May Be Made at Home?

A scientific toy, known variously as a Cartesian Diver or Bottle Imp, was named after the French philosopher of the seventeenth century, Descartes. In its original form it consisted of a hollow, imp-shaped figure with a hole near the top and partly filled with air and partly with water. The imp, in a suitable container nearly filled with water, could be made to sink or rise at will.

A counterpart of the Cartesian Diver may readily be made at home. To make a diving bottle, first take a tall, straight-sided glass container and nearly fill it with water. A two-quart mason jar will do. Next, take a small test tube or small bottle and put it, mouth down, in the water, allowing just enough water to enter the small vial to make it barely able to keep from sinking to the bottom.

Now tie a sheet of light, flexible rubber across the mouth of the large container, making sure that it is air-tight. Then, pushing down on the rubber cover with the palm of your hand will tend to compress the air in the large container. This pressure is transmitted through the water, equally and undiminished in all directions. This compresses the air in the diving bottle, allowing more water to enter through its open mouth.

This additional water adds to the total weight of the diving bottle and its contents, with the result that it now weighs the merest trifle more than the water which it displaces and the diving bottle slowly will sink.

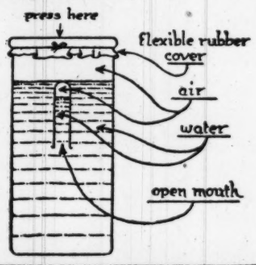

DIAGRAM OF DIVING BOTTLE TOY

If we remove the pressure on the rubber membrane, the air in the diving bottle will expand, pushing out some of the water and making the bottle and contents once more light enough to rise to the surface.

A little practice and care in applying the pressure will enable you not only to make the bottle dive and return to the surface, but also to make the bottle stop and remain stationary (so long as the pressure does not vary) at any point beneath the surface of the water.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

No one is striking, no one is sore,
Our PICKETS, tho STRANGERS, are lads you'll adore
DRIVE IN
WINTER HEADQUARTERS FOR OUR PICKETS
MULLER
Muller Bros.
PICKET HEAVEN
WE TREAT EVERYONE SWELL

Monitor Camera Club from Frederic Hueston, Los Angeles

Pictorial "I Record the Sunny Hours"

The management of Hollywood's "World's Largest Service Station" did not allow a little thing like the picketing of their premises to disrupt business routine. No complaints were made when a picket line was suddenly thrown about the service station. The ingenious owners turned the situation to their own advantage when the pickets were shown every consideration. Table and chairs, and even refreshments were provided for the pickets. A sign at the entrance to the filling station read: "Drive Carefully, Don't Hurt Our Pickets." Newspaper advertisements were headed, "Our Pickets Are the Nicest Bunch of Strangers We Have Ever Met!" The campaign was conducted in a humorous way and yet no attempt was made to ridicule the labor representatives. The novel procedure turned what seemed to be a calamity into a business asset.

A Verse for Today . . .

My mouth shall speak of wisdom; and the meditation of my heart shall be of understanding.—Ps. 49:3.

Brevities

Detroit News: The merger of Western Union and Postal, as approved by a Senate committee, would, of course, make a duet of the singing telegram.

Pathfinder: A real patriot is a man who can whistle the Star Spangled Banner while making out his income tax blank.

Birmingham News: A hick town is a place where the siren on a kid's bicycle drives you wild because there aren't enough other noises to dilute it.

Where Would You Find—

1. The Elite Guard?
2. The island where the "danza" is the national dance?
3. Case School of Applied Science?
4. The Fairchild Tropical Garden?
5. The Taurus Mountains?
6. The college football team known as the "Wildcats"?
7. A surgeon-fish?
8. Lake Candlewood?
9. Samarkand?
10. The McKenzie Highway?

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Regiments of Hitler's German army.
2. Puerto Rico.
3. Cleveland, Ohio.
4. It borders Biscayne Bay, south of Miami, Florida; covers 85 acres.
5. Southern Turkey.
6. The University of New Hampshire.
7. A West Indian fish, having lance-like spines at the sides of the tail.
8. The largest lake in the southwestern part of Connecticut; 18 miles long.
9. A city in Uzbekistan, U. S. S. R. A.; capital of Tamerlane's empire.
10. A scenic road connecting Bend and Eugene, Oregon; U. S. 28.

In Lighter Vein

Stand On Its Own

Clerk at Meat Counter (holding aloft a piece of steak): "Now, madam, wouldn't that look lovely with some onions?"

Skeptical Housewife: "Show me something that would look lovely by itself."

Agreed

Newspaper Contributor (in letter): "I am a speedy worker. I finished the enclosed article in an hour and thought nothing of it."

Editor (replying): "I got through your article in a fraction of that time and thought just the same."

Tall Story

The lady from the country saw bomb damage in London for the first time. The industrious A. R. P. impressed her.

"How does it happen that there's always a warden on the spot right after the bomb falls?" she asked one very busy worker.

"Why, don't you know, madam?" he solemnly replied. "The warden comes down with the bomb."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*And What Blesses One . . .*

By Le Pelley

I'M SURE THANKFUL FOR OUR FINE THANKSGIVING DINNER, Mom! SOME FRIENDS OF POPPY'S HAD ONLY TURNIPS!
NOW IT'S VERY FINE TO BE THANKFUL — BUT THERE'S SMALL VIRTUE IN BEING THANKFUL BECAUSE YOU THINK YOU'RE BETTER OFF THAN SOMEONE ELSE ....
THAT'S EASY! REAL THANKFULNESS IS BEING THANKFUL FOR YOUR BLESSINGS AS THEY ARE! EXPRESS JOY IN JUST THE SPIRIT OF THANKSGIVING —
HUMM... YES... AFTER ALL, THOSE PEOPLE WERE THANKFUL FOR THEIR TURNIPS !!
LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*That's the Kind of a Job I'd Like!*

By Rodgers

SNIFF
Yum! Yum! That warmed-over turkey smelled just as good tonight as it did on Thanksgiving Day!
SNIFF SNIFF
Yes sir!
So-was I surprised at dinner time when I heard someone say, "Mu, I'll be glad to see the last of that old bird!"
Can you imagine that?
Rodgers
Well, sir, I lost no time offering my services as a "finisher-upper"!

The Adventures of Waddles—*It Works in Reverse*

By The Hagers

TONIGHT MY FIRE FELT SO GOOD
THAT I WENT OUT TO GET MORE WOOD.
MY FEET SLID OUT FROM UNDER ME
AND TURNED UP WHERE MY HEAD SHOULD BE.
WITH LIGHTNING SPEED THE YARD I CROSSED,
THEN STOPPED. "BRAVO!" THERE STOOD JACK FROST.
"MY NEW EXPERIMENT, I SEE,
WITH NON-SKID ICE WON'T WORK," SAID HE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

An African Front?

London is elated with reports of early successes in the new British drive into Libya. Moscow doubts that this is the western front Russia has been asking for. Vichy lauds General Weygand, trying to hide Hitler's hand in his removal as pro-consul in North Africa. Washington, which has been giving Weygand supplies and encouraging his resistance to German demands for "collaboration" going far beyond the armistice terms, holds up food for French North Africa. Berlin is wondering if the British intend to make this a real western front, leading to Sicily or Spain.

For unofficial observers, at least, the best course is not to jump to conclusions. The British probably will have to keep their plans flexible. The offensive in Libya has so many potential advantages that everyone has been expecting it for weeks. As was pointed out in these columns some time ago, there is the opportunity to clean up Axis forces and equipment in Africa and free British forces for use elsewhere. Even with a limited campaign the heroic defenders of Tobruk can be relieved and pressures on Egypt removed. If the Germans evade an encircling movement by retreating, several Libyan ports are opened to the British as bases for Mediterranean fleet operations.

The British gain all the advantages of the initiative. Their force is known to be large, although the figure of 750,000 men must be doubted. In any case it is big enough to make the Germans wonder how much strength, particularly in planes, they will have to divert from other fronts. Even if it doesn't help the Russians materially it will help the Churchill Government by diverting the attention of the groups which have been demanding a second front.

The size of General Cunningham's forces and the number of American tanks and planes employed may justify the elation in London. But it would be well to wait a bit before assuming that the Germans will be swept out of Libya as easily as the Italians were last winter by General Wavell. Even should the British drive past Bengasi and all the 1,000 miles to Tripoli, there will still be the French in Tunisia and Algeria. The new commander there is General Juin whom the Nazis released from prison — presumably with some ideas about what he should do in Africa.

He does not hold the political power General Weygand wielded and many of his officers are anti-German if not pro-British. But he holds the key position to prevent the British from walking through North Africa on the way to Spain or Sicily. Indeed Weygand's removal may have come just at this time because the Nazis felt they had to have a more pliant commander there in order to send their forces not only into Italian but into French North Africa to head off a British drive.

Yet it cannot be assumed that Vichy is going to join in completely with German plans. American pressures will be redoubled and the denial of supplies could be a very persuasive weapon. The French may not let the Germans into Morocco or Tunisia. But they will find it hard to resist if the British drive does carry all the way through Libya. For Hitler might then even send an army through Spain to Africa.

The Nazis are not isolationists. They do not wait for the battle to come to them. They can be expected to take active measures to keep the British from developing a new front in Spain or Sicily. But in that attempt they may become widely engaged on a western front in Africa.

Partial Agreement With Mexico

Doubtless the pacts just signed between the United States and Mexico do mark, as Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, says, an important milestone in "collaboration and solidarity between the countries of the New World." They do not in themselves, however, constitute a settlement of the oil expropriation claims which have been the principal point of contention between the two governments since 1938.

The agreements do accomplish a closing of long-standing land claims and other claims by United States citizens against the Mexican Government by pledge of payment of $40,000,000 by Mexico in yearly installments. They contain promise of three forms of assistance to Mexico: aid in stabilization of the peso, continuance of silver purchases, and loans to help finance Mexican highway construction.

These are expensive commitments by the United States. Meanwhile, the oil claims are to be subjected to new valuations by American and Mexican experts, which presumably will become the basis of further negotiations between the diplomats. But at least a modus vivendi has been established at a period when good relations between the two countries, in view of world conditions, are greatly to be desired.

The Die-Hards

The last flowers of fall — how we cherish them! Those occasional hardy blossoms that surprise us on a frosty morning untouched and gay. Now in November, even the vagrant dandelion, no longer despised. Rather hailed with almost the same gusto as the first crocus in spring. "A dandelion," we exclaim, "and almost December!"

In the garden a couple of calendulas standing stalwart in the sun. A wine-red rosebud defying cold. A few straggling petunias lifting wind-torn pinks and purples. A frayed lavender aster solitary on its stubby stem. A stray Johnny-jump-up holding piquant face to frost. Tattered chrysanthemums leaning low on crooked stems. Persistent clumps of smiling pansies. Pale yellow forsythia taking Indian Summer to be Spring. November bearing in its hand the remembrance of blossoms of a season gone. Waiting until the north wind boldly trumpets crystal flowers of snow.

Mining Calls for Skill

"You can't mine coal with bayonets." This comment of striking mine union officials has a cogency not to be overlooked by Americans who may have supposed that sending the Army into the field would be an instant way of ending the steel company coal mine strike.

Modern coal mining is a skilled operation. Much of the undercutting, drilling, and loading is done with machines, and even old-fashioned hand mining requires considerable acquaintance with underground conditions and the use of explosives. To attempt to replace experienced miners with inexperienced men would be hazardous.

Hence some skill is also requisite, and is being shown, on the part of public officials in presenting the issues of the current strike to members of the miners' union. President Roosevelt's propositions to John L. Lewis for arbitration or a freezing agreement, though rejected, form part of this process.

Although the United Mine Workers claim nearly 600,000 members, or almost the total number employed in American coal mines, it is reasonable to believe that a large number of these are open to persuasion that the Nation's defense is more important to them than the compulsory union shop for which they have been called on strike. Even the sympathy strikes which unwarrantably have called many miners out of commercial mines do not discourage this expectation.

A few days for mulling this subject over will not be wholly lost if it results in a greater willingness on the part of rank and file mine workers to go back to producing coal. National unity, not forced but voluntary, is needed on every front; and the Nation needs not alone the labor but also the good feeling of manual workers at their jobs, the same as it has come to realize that it cannot dispense with the interested co-operation of industrial management.

Even if the Government took over the mines and summoned the Army into the coal fields, this would not mean that soldiers were going to be put to mining coal or that they would compel anyone else to work at the point of a pistol. The military function would be simply to keep the pits open to miners who wished to work and to protect them and their families against intimidation.

But it has been suggested that President Roosevelt may appeal first to the officials of the mine workers' union to undertake the preservation of order and the avoidance of violence at the mine entrances. This would be appropriate as giving the unions an opportunity first to police the situation themselves and would make the responsibility clear if the Government thereafter had to take over with troops.

The President will be justified in taking whatever steps will most effectually reopen the mines for production.

The Lady Next Door says she isn't getting very far with her plans for interior decorating. When she suggested that they panel one wall with mirrors, her husband offered his fine old collection of blue serge suits.

An Indiana train stopped to allow a passenger to recover her little boy's hat. Beyond doubt an accommodation train.

Mr. Hoover's Stalemate

There is one sound proposal in the speech which former President Hoover made Wednesday night to the Union League Club in Chicago. It is that the United States should look toward the peace conference which some day must come by assembling a representative body of Americans "to prepare realistic methods by which peace and prosperity can be made to prevail."

The terms of this statement, however, make it imperative that there shall first be a victory over the forces of military aggression and totalitarianism. For how else can peace and prosperity be made long to prevail? What other premise for peace could America in sound conscience accept?

It seems to us that Mr. Hoover and some of his associates view too complacently what they call the prospect of a stalemate. Grant that Mr. Hoover is moved by a great humanitarianism. Grant that there are good and bad qualities among the peoples on both sides of the fighting line. The issue is whether the cruel and cold-blooded initiation of wars for purposes of conquest shall continue to set the pattern for the future.

Can Americans be satisfied with a stalemate between good and evil? Not merely a stalemate between nations but a stalemate between avowed policies of peacefulness and of aggrandizement, between beneficence and bestiality, freedom and enslavement?

The supposition of a stalemate implies that the addition of a major weight on either side can swing the balance. Is it not America's obligation to supply that weight in behalf of justice? Mr. Hoover assumes on one hand that the free nations are now comparatively safe if forces already at work are left to germinate for the defeat of Naziism, but on the other that it would take an American Expeditionary Force of 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 men to assure that result. There is considerable ground between these extremes.

All Americans hope that an expeditionary force will not prove necessary. The task of restraining aggression has grown grievously bigger in the last ten years than it would have been if it had not been nursed by neglect. But most Americans now boldly face that task with determination that Hitlerism shall be overthrown. It would be unwise to forswear any military operation that may be necessary to accomplish the victory.

The Far Eastern Situation

Hand of Nature Healing Britain's Bomb Scars

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have received recently letters from two of the outstanding water-works engineers in England, excerpts from which may be of interest to your readers.

From Col. Frank Hibbert, Water Engineer of Liverpool and president of the Institution of Water Engineers, came the following:

> We all admire and appreciate—indeed, we are very thankful for—the magnificent way in which the American people are giving us tangible support in the present struggle; so much so that we have no doubt in our minds as to the ultimate success of our efforts to which we, as Water Engineers, believe we are contributing a part.

Mr. H. F. Cronin, Chief Engineer of the London Metropolitan Water Board, wrote in part as follows:

> Very many thanks indeed . . . for the book entitled "The White Cliffs." . . . It certainly opened my eyes, as I had not appreciated the reasons why the British are still unpopular in certain sections of the United States. . . .
>
> Needless to say we have not been idle during the respite from air raids which has recently been given to us and I hope that if and when the testing time arrives again we shall be able to do even better than we did last winter. . . . It is surprising how quickly the hand of nature will heal the scars made by man. Although in a number of places there is great desolation caused by the raids, the trees have come out and their foliage has done much to hide the scars. In addition, grass and other vegetation has grown in places together with a weed having an attractive carmine or purple flower, known as rose-bay willow herb, which I believe is not indigenous to our country but comes from your side of the sea. . . .
>
> What the future will bring it is impossible to predict, but it certainly looks as if Japan were going to take a hand in the general struggle. How that will affect your country remains to be seen, but I do not imagine your countrymen would regard the Japanese mastery of the Pacific with anything but apprehension.
>
> Personally I am not very adept at distinguishing the different types of aeroplanes which one sees, but the younger generation, including my boy, seem to know them all. I mention this because my boy has pointed out to me on many occasions an increasing number of machines which have come from your side of the Atlantic and which are coming more and more into use.
>
> One of the things one misses most in the winter is the total absence of artificial light outside at night. I recently went over to Ireland. On the way I had to travel by night from Dublin to Cork, a distance of 165 miles, and about midnight we arrived at a station in the middle of Ireland known as Limerick Junction, where there is quite a good buffet. I got out of the long train and it was quite a new sensation to walk along the platform lighted by electric lights and to see the glare of the lights all round on the wet surface, for it was raining as it usually is in that country.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Cronin, whose duties must be among the most arduous of any water-works engineers in the world, takes the time to write a calm, pleasant, and chatty letter to an American friend. This fact is significant of the morale of the British people.

E. SHERMAN CHASE,
Chairman, Committee on Reciprocal Relations with the Institution of Water Engineers, New England Water Works Association.

Boston

Unlabored Musings

The Four Freedoms: Freedom From Want

When the President designated "freedom from want" as the third of the four freedoms, he said that this expression, translated into world terms, means economic understandings which will secure to every nation a healthy peacetime life for its inhabitants—everywhere in the world.

This suggests that he himself believes that all normal human beings desire most of all a healthy and harmonious outlook, and that this can only be secured by eliminating want from the scene, and most of us will agree to that. The normal human being ought not to be constantly subjected to harrowing anxieties, and the time is coming when these must and will be shut out from the community, thus leaving the individual free to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

One naturally asks whether there is any conceivable provision which will eliminate want. The President suggests "economic understandings," but frankly it is doubtful whether any purely political plan for thwarting this aggressive negation, called want, can be introduced with any prospect of success.

Admittedly the lack of money is an embarrassing thing for anyone to experience, but when you come to look into it you find that lack and fear are so closely knit together that it is difficult to distinguish the one from the other. Both are states of mind.

For instance, the miser who lives in poverty hoarding his gold for fear of losing it, is in as bad a case as the one who, because he has no gold, is fearful lest want overtake him and he perish from hunger. Both are the victims of their own imaginings. It is easy to see that in neither case is money the real cause of their trouble. The miser's assumption that the money he believes himself to possess holds the key to all desirable things, even life itself, has resulted in his experiencing a sense of want not less acute than that felt by the one who has the same belief, but who possesses no money. It must be, therefore, that want is very closely allied to the sense of possession, and this sounds paradoxical; but the fact that want is a state of mind will have to be taken into account when it comes to establishing this particular freedom—the freedom from want.

* * *

Perhaps the best remedy that can be applied at this time is that the number of things that can be enjoyed without payment shall be increased or, at any rate, that the number of things that can be shared by everybody at a very low cost shall be greatly multiplied, so that all may enjoy the amenities, as well as the necessities of life. "If I can live to think and think to live I am satisfied," writes W. Hazlitt. "Some want to possess pictures, others to collect libraries. All I wish is, sometimes, to see the one, and read the other."

That was written more than a century ago. Today the opportunities that he would enjoy of satisfying these simple requirements are increased a hundredfold by comparison with what they were then. This is really a most hopeful sign, because it shows that with the march of time the tendency is always in the direction of "the steady gain of man."

A cataclysm like the one through which we are passing suggests that in spite of everything the whole of the benefits of civilized life have been thrown upon the scrap heap at the mere whim of a small clique of evil thinkers. But this is not true. What we are witnessing is a speeding up of the process by which one may see the fulfillment of the ancient prophecy, "Every valley shall be exalted, and every mountain and hill shall be made low, and the crooked shall be made straight and the rough places plain."

* * *

The first two of the President's four freedoms are suggestive of the kind of mountains that have to be removed and the last two, freedom from want and freedom from fear, are the valleys, or depressions, that must be leveled up. The process will be both individual and collective. No doubt, much can be accomplished by joint effort of all the peoples and when the time comes again for them to sit around a table, the hope is that this time the chastening experience of recent years and the immense sacrifices made will have so purged men's minds of mere self-seeking as to make the greatest good for the greatest number stand out as the only worthy aim to which all must assent. If this hope is ever to find fulfillment, it will be absoutely necessary to ensure that neither cynicism nor discouragement shall be allowed a seat at the table or given a hearing.

But we, the man and woman in the street, can accomplish much towards the desired end through the mere process of rejecting the suggestions of evil and steering our mental course hopefully past the Scylla of fearful lack on the one hand and the Charybdis of fearful possession on the other until at last the open waters and favoring breezes of contentment and abundance are reached. Contentment, because only in the finer qualities of character, qualities which everyone has full freedom to make his own, is satisfaction to be found. Abundance, because we shall have proved that like the Israelites with their supply of manna in the wilderness there is enough for all and even he that gathered little had no lack.

The obvious escape from want will then be the readiness to serve, in which all may share; for, according to the President, it is part of the plan envisaged for the future that the opportunity to work shall be withheld from no one. In the past this might have seemed like the vague aspiration of a visionary. It is much more than that today. God speeds the right.

CENTURION

The Wide Horizon

Indo-China Still a Danger Spot

By Aline Chalufour

Indo-China periodically wins back a position of first importance whenever tension increases in the Pacific.

Premier Churchill's speech in the House of Commons on November 10 is another proof of the interdependence of the world at large; his threat to join the United States "within the hour" in the event of a United States-Japanese war is the logical consequence of identical interest on the part of all democracies for the Pacific's defense.

If Japan is determined to cut off supplies from the United States to China, it might do so by using air bases in Indo-China. This was attempted last winter, but the Japanese did not show to advantage when they tried to blast the Burma Road. The Indo-Chinese counted the planes that left and those that returned, and the difference was eloquent. This year the highway may be in greater danger because there are German pilots and planes in Indo-China.

* * *

News leaking out from the colony points to the fact that the July and August occupation of the entire country had been planned most carefully, months ahead, according to German methods.

Alas! the quiet days of French rule are over for the time being: the rumble of army trucks in Saigon over the wide and shady boulevards brings home to everyone the presence of the so-called protectors. So loath were the French to see them come, in spite of official proclamation of willingness to collaborate against supposed "British threat," that there was bloodshed when the air base of Bien-Hoa, near Saigon, was taken over. French troops had been sent north to Tonkin in large numbers while the Japanese transports were coming from the south, up the Saigon River. These were stationed in barracks formerly used by French and Annamite soldiers. The new "protectors" were quickly dispatched in large numbers to Cambodia on the border of Thailand. The large residential houses of the French people in Pnom-Penh, capital of Cambodia, had to be emptied for the use of Japanese officers and staff. The Annamites, it should be added, are siding with the French against the Japanese.

If one bears in mind the Machiavellian planning which the world has witnessed for the last two years, one begins to understand moves which hitherto had appeared strange in the story of Indo-China's yielding and resistance. For instance, the dispute with the Thais (Siamese) over border territory might have been settled with good will; but orders were sent from Vichy to resist.

It is now clear to the world why Vichy acted thus and who was motivating the French Government, but in Indo-China, where people were badly informed, they were thrilled at the thought of resisting instead of giving in as they had just done to Japan over the Langson incident; they did not realize how much wiser it would have been to do exactly the opposite. The Germans and the Japanese wanted the French to lose prestige in the Thai border war; they knew how limited were arms and munitions for the French and they stopped hostilities by forcing mediation when they thought further fighting might really become dangerous for their own ulterior plans of occupation.

* * *

Doubtless French prestige has suffered through this ordeal, but there are signs of solidarity arising from the common misfortune of both French and native populations that are a sort of compensation in the midst of misery; it may even become a hopeful sign for the future.

The question of the relationship between the "Europeans"—as all whites are called out there—and the native people is a very subtle one and hard to condense in a few words. Long years of living side by side have created a mutual understanding between colonizers and colonized people. The days when settlers would order their servants about with oaths are gone by. For instance, a few months ago a French army officer who had spoken sharply to a native traffic officer was sentenced by a French court to one month's arrest on the grounds of insult to a government employee. The Japanese or would-be "yellow brothers" behave as conquerors, treat the gentle Annamites and Cambodians brutally and, worst of all, take cargoes of rice away, consuming the only staple food of Indo-China! So Indo-Chinese turn back to the French who eat bread mostly and don't want the Japanese to stay any more than they do.

The next few weeks will probably decide the fate of Southern Asia. If war starts in the Pacific, Indo-China will very likely be the land on which Japanese future will be written.

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